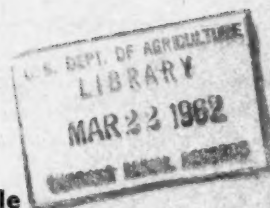


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* This Sup. to the in N review

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION *

Agricultural production and stocks

FOOD AND FEED CROPS

World production of both *wheat* and *coarse grains* in 1961/62 will be substantially below the record output of 1960/61. Drought has reduced the harvests in North America, particularly in Canada; in the United States the output has also been affected by the new feed grain policy. Altogether, the North American wheat harvest is expected to be about 40 million tons, compared with about 50 million tons in 1960, while the region's coarse grain output is estimated to be some 20 million tons less than in the previous year. In western Europe, where autumn sowing conditions were poor in 1960, the wheat harvest is expected to be about 37 million tons, 2 million less than the year before. A fall, also of about 2 million tons, to some 56 million tons, is foreseen for coarse grains. Drought has, moreover, reduced the harvest of wheat and barley in north Africa and of wheat in the Near East, particularly Turkey. In the Far East, India's wheat and barley crops were larger than in 1960 and a record wheat crop was harvested in Japan. In the latter country, however, a fall in the output of barley, in line with government policies, more than offset the increase in the output of wheat.

More wheat was sown this year in both Australia and Argentina than in 1960/61. Nevertheless, in Australia both yields and output may fall short of the all-time record of 1960/61. In Argentina, where the 1960/61 harvest was very poor, a crop of average size is expected.

An improvement over the poor wheat crop of 1960 is possible in the U.S.S.R., where coarse grain prospects are also good. In eastern Europe, too, somewhat larger grain harvests are reported. Some increase in the exports of grain from the U.S.S.R. may occur in 1961/62.

Wheat imports into western Europe may again be at the high levels of 1960/61 in view of the decline in production there, while more wheat will have to be imported into north Africa and the Near East; an increase is also expected in shipments to Mainland China. Large exports to less developed countries of United States wheat and wheat flour under special terms are also certain to continue. Continued high import requirements, together with the smaller output in North America, will probably result in a reduction in exporters' wheat stocks in 1961/62.

Coarse grain stocks are also likely to fall. Not only is the crop in the United States and Canada substantially smaller, but the demand for feed grains in these countries will increase because of possible deficiencies of nongrain feeds. At the same time, larger imports into western Europe and north Africa are likely.

Only fragmentary information is available so far on this year's *rice* crops. In some major producing countries the harvests have been affected by floods (Burma, Cambodia and Viet-Nam) or drought (Indonesia), and in Egypt, the low level of the Nile has resulted in a smaller crop. In Thailand, on the other hand, the area under rice is larger this year, and the weather was reported to be good. Bumper crops were harvested in Korea and Taiwan, and crop conditions for rice in Mainland China appear to have been better than in the previous year.

Output of *sugar* in 1961/62, though still high, is likely to be less than in 1960/61, mainly because of a smaller output in Europe.

The world output of *fats and oils* (outside the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China) will be significantly larger in 1962 because of larger oilseed crops in 1961, particularly of soybeans in the United States and groundnuts in west Africa. Increases are expected also in the output of lard, tallow and greases.

The Northern Hemisphere *apple* and *pear* crops will be lower than in 1960, with steep falls in some of the main importing countries of Europe. The increase in the Brazilian crop of summer *oranges* was more than offset by smaller outputs in South Africa and California. The trend of output of Med-

* This is a slightly revised version of Part I of Document C61/6, Sup. 1, *Supplement to the state of food and agriculture*, submitted to the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference held in Rome in November 1961. Part II, supplementing the FAO *Commodity review 1961*, is available upon request.

iterranean (winter) oranges is upward and, unless adverse weather conditions interfere later in the season, another record crop can be expected.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

There was a slight increase in *milk* production in Europe, North America and Oceania in the first half of 1961 compared with this period a year earlier, resulting in a 4 to 5 percent rise in *butter* production in Europe and renewed excess supplies in the international butter markets. By August 1961, European stocks exceeded the high level of a year earlier. World *meat* output was larger in the first half of 1961 than a year earlier, despite some reduction of pigmeat in North America and smaller output of beef in Australia.

BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

World *coffee* production in 1961/62 is expected to exceed the previous year's level (3.9 million tons) by some 0.6 million tons. Brazilian output has recovered from the low level of 1960/61, and increases have taken place also in a number of other countries. With a total annual coffee consumption of some 3.3 million tons, a further large increase in carry-over stocks is certain, although the actual figure will be affected by destruction of substandard coffees that may take place during the year.

The first tentative estimates of *cocoa* production in 1961/62 indicate a fall of nearly one tenth from the large record crop of 1960/61. Moreover, consumption in 1961 is rising, and a rough balance between the two is likely. Production of *tea* increased moderately in 1961, with recovery in India and Pakistan from last year's drought. The production of *tobacco* is also up, although in Europe outbreak of disease has affected production in a number of countries.

RAW MATERIALS

No substantial change is anticipated in world *cotton* output in 1961/62. Acreage allotments were larger in the United States and higher prices have stimulated plantings elsewhere, e.g., in Egypt, but yields in the United States are reported to be lower, and there has been extensive pest damage to the Egyptian crop. Increasing competition from man-made fibers seems likely to stem the increase in mill consumption of cotton in the United States. Demand restrictions in the United Kingdom and liberalizing of textile imports in the continental countries may reduce the mill use in Europe in 1961/62. Larger imports may, however, be taken by Japan and some other Far Eastern countries, and possibly also by the Sino-Soviet area. All in all, no substantial change is expected in the stock position.

Table 1. — Opening Stocks of Grains, Coffee and Cotton compared with World¹ Production and Exports

Commodity	1957/ 58	1958/ 59	1959/ 60	1960/ 61*	1961/ 62*
..... Thousand metric tons					
<i>Wheat</i>					
Stocks ²	47 700	43 800	53 200	53 100	54 100
Production	125 900	139 000	134 000	142 000	130 000
Exports ³ (incl. wheat flour)	29 310	30 850	31 890	38 900	44 000
<i>Maize</i>					
Stocks ⁴	36 100	37 400	38 900	45 400	51 400
Production	129 700	139 300	153 200	155 100	145 000
Exports ⁵	8 290	9 350	10 870	12 100	...
<i>Barley</i>					
Stocks ⁶	5 900	6 300	7 000	6 300	5 600
Production	49 800	51 700	51 600	51 800	47 800
Exports ⁷	6 680	6 400	6 110	5 780	...
<i>Oats</i>					
Stocks ⁸	7 000	7 100	7 200	5 300	6 200
Production	40 800	43 300	37 600	39 800	35 000
Exports ⁹	1 740	1 300	1 480	1 180	...
<i>Sorghum, millet</i>					
Stocks ¹⁰	2 000	7 900	13 000	14 800	17 800
Production	43 200	47 500	46 200	47 900	44 500
Exports ¹¹	1 540	3 020	3 130	2 760	...
<i>Total coarse grain*</i>					
Stocks	51 000	58 700	66 100	72 000	81 600
Production	279 000	295 600	303 000	309 000	284 000
Exports ¹²	18 250	20 070	21 590	21 820	...
<i>Coffee</i>					
Stocks ¹³	692	1 147	1 791	3 108	3 500-3 600
Production	3 186	3 520	4 622	3 887	4 548
Exports	2 240	2 348	2 550	...	...
<i>Cotton</i>					
Stocks ¹⁴	3 138	2 753	2 685	2 333	2 320
Production	6 040	6 309	6 198	7 224	7 210
Exports	2 725	2 470	3 310	3 250	3 010

* Preliminary.

¹ World, excluding U.S.S.R., eastern Europe and Mainland China. — ² United States, 1 July, Canada, 1 August; Argentina and Australia, 1 December. — ³ Including exports from the Sino-Soviet area to the rest of the world but excluding trade within the group. — ⁴ United States, 1 October. — ⁵ United States, 1 July; Canada 1 August. — ⁶ Include also mixed grains and rye. — ⁷ Brazil, Colombia, United States, 30 June. — ⁸ United States and other net exporters, 1 August.

Of other raw materials, a somewhat larger clip of *wool* is expected, mainly because of increases in Australia and South Africa. *Jute* crops of both India and Pakistan promise to be abundant, in contrast to the preceding year. On the other hand, little change is expected in the output of *rubber* or of *hard fibers*.

Demand and international prices

The general economic trends evident in the early part of the year — recovery in the United States, prosperity in most of western Europe and in Japan, and the need for demand restriction in a number of countries — have since accentuated. In the United States, an 8 percent increase of the gross national product over the low point in the early part of the year is expected by the end of 1961, and the high level of economic activity is anticipated to

continue in 1962. In western Europe, the boom has shown signs of moderating in Western Germany and the Netherlands, and deflationary policies have been adopted in the United Kingdom. Elsewhere in the region, however, rapid expansion continues, and in some countries — Norway and Switzerland and, outside Europe, Japan — measures to restrict the rate of expansion have been found necessary. In Australia, an expansionary policy has replaced the earlier measures of restriction, following an alarming rise in unemployment, but in New Zealand restrictive policies continue.

These generally favorable demand conditions in world markets in the first half of the year had little effect on the general level of agricultural commodity prices, but there was some improvement compared with the latter part of 1960 in the prices of raw materials. The generally ample supplies of most foodstuffs prevented any marked rise and the index for beverages and tobacco actually fell. All in all, agricultural products other than raw materials again appear to have lost some ground in 1961. Nor does the evidence available indicate that the volume of agricultural exports has increased sufficiently to compensate the effect of lower average prices on the export earnings of primary producing countries: in the first half of 1961, agricultural imports of the United States were about 9 percent less in value than a year earlier, those of the United Kingdom 3 percent less, those of France about 4 percent, and of Western Germany, 7 percent less than in the first half of 1960. The only noteworthy exception was Italy, where a fractional increase was registered.

Among *foodstuffs*, grain prices were generally rather stable, except for some fluctuations in prices of barley, in response to changes in the supply situation and prospects, and a steep rise in August in the prices of durum wheat, of which supplies are likely to be short in the 1961/62 season. The seasonal rise in rice prices has been quite steep this year, reflecting a strong import demand in Asia and reduced export supplies in Mainland China. There was also some recovery in the free market price of sugar in April and May, mainly because of the Cuban situation, but subsequently the price fell again. Prices of beef were generally lower than in 1960, while those of oranges were above the levels of a year ago. The prices of all important types of vegetable oils, with the exception of lauric acid oils (coconut and palm-kernel oils) rose rather steeply in the first four months of the year. Aside from strong demand in the United States and Europe, the sharp reduction in exports from Mainland China was the main cause of this increase; subsequently, prices receded again, as traders reacted to the high prices and the prospects of a very large United States soybean crop. The fall in butter prices was halted in March 1961, but prices of Danish and Dutch butter on the London

Table 2. — Indices of the Movement of Prices of Agricultural Products in International Trade

Period	Food and feedstuffs (FAO)	Beverages and tobacco (FAO)	Raw materials (agricultural) (FAO)	All agricultural products		Terms of trade (all agricultural products) (FAO) ¹
				(FAO)	(UN)	
	..... 1952-53 = 100					
1955	89	105	95	94	97	97
1956	89	98	91	92	97	91
1957	91	98	95	94	97	90
1958	87	99	79	87	90	84
1959	87	87	78	85	89	82
1960	86	84	86	86	89	80
1960 I	87	86	86	87	90	82
II	87	83	90	87	90	82
III	86	83	83	85	89	80
IV	86	84	81	85	88	79
1961 ^a I	84	79	84	83	87	77
II	86	77	88	84	87	77
III	85	77	84	83	...	77

NOTE: The FAO annual indices and the FAO quarterly indices for 1960 are based on export unit values. Data for such indices for 1961 are still incomplete. Therefore, use has been made of similarly weighted price quotations to arrive at an estimate of the likely course of the unit value index in 1961. Support to the estimate is lent by a number of other indices not shown here, among them the NIESR (National Institute of Economic and Social Research, United Kingdom) index and one based on the average unit values of imports into the United Kingdom. The UN index, included for comparison, is also a price index; it has been adjusted from the original to a 1952-53 base.

¹ FAO index for all agricultural products divided by UN index of prices of manufactured goods in international trade. — ² Preliminary.

market fell further in July and August, reflecting the pressure of large supplies in the narrowing international market.

Among the main *raw materials*, increasing consumption and forward buying caused prices of cotton and wool to increase steeply up to February and May, respectively, and jute prices reached a new high peak in March owing to the diminishing supply. In more recent months, however, the prices of these three products have leveled off or declined again, reflecting, aside from increases in consumers' stocks, the likelihood of larger outputs of wool and jute in 1961/62.

Rubber prices have fluctuated narrowly around the relatively low level of the end of 1960. The price boosting effects of the increasing imports of the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China have been offset by the opposite effects of the United States Government stockpile policies and the increase in synthetic rubber manufacturing capacity, production and trade. Sisal prices have fallen steadily since the beginning of the year, mainly because of the accumulation of large stocks of the fiber in consuming countries in the latter part of 1960, when it was feared that supplies might be cut short.

Among the beverage products, there was a fall in the price of *cocoa* in the early months of the year and a seasonal fall in tea prices in the first half of the year. Though low, prices of both Latin American and African (*robusta*) coffees have remained

stable, owing to export regulations under the International Coffee Agreement.

UNITED STATES SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Programing and implementation of surplus disposal transactions under the United States Public Law 480 continues at a high rate. During the first half of 1961 programing under Titles I, II and III amounted to \$2,549 million (at CCC cost). The greater part of these programs (over \$2,000 million at CCC cost) was under Title I, i.e., sales against foreign currencies. The combined value of exports of agricultural commodities under all special United States export programs (i.e., P.L. 480 and the Mutual Security Act) totaled in 1960/61 \$1,540 million (at export market value), 17 percent more than the previous year and the highest figure since 1956/57. Exports under Title I of P.L. 480 accounted for \$932 million, an increase of 13 percent. Shipments under Title II (disaster relief and, since May 1960, promotion of economic development) also reached a record value at \$146 million, more than twice the figure for 1959/60.

Negotiations for pilot projects under Title IV of P.L. 480 (long-term supply and dollar credit sales) have continued during the first half of 1961, and the first pilot agreement was signed in mid-1961.

Exports under these special programs have continued to play an important role in total agricultural exports. In 1960/61 they represented 31 percent of all United States agricultural exports compared with 29 percent in 1959/60 and a peak of 41 percent in 1956/57. Exports of wheat were again the largest item. In 1960/61, about 70 percent of the wheat, 60 percent of the rice, and 25 percent of the cotton exported from the United States moved under these special government programs.

Agricultural policy developments

REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

In *Europe* the Commission and the Council of the European Economic Community have continued the preparatory work on the common agricultural policy.

The Commission has recently transmitted to the Council proposals for the implementation of the common policy for grains, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. These proposals deal, among other things, with the establishment of a system of levies on imports from third countries and on intra-Community trade, to be introduced during 1962. In addition, measures for the gradual establishment of common market organizations are proposed.

Levies on intra-Community trade are to be maintained for a transitional period and it is expected that they will progressively disappear as prices in the

countries of the Community approach a common level. The Commission has also transmitted to the Council its proposals for fats and oils and rice, and is preparing regulations for the implementation of the common policy on sugar, beef and dairy products.

The implementing convention annexed to the Treaty of Rome concerning the association of overseas countries and territories is due to expire at the end of 1962. The Commission has transmitted to the Council of Ministers its proposals on the renewal of this convention. It has also proposed the creation of a "Caisse commune de production" for the stabilization of export earnings of the associated countries and territories as well as the halving of the Community's external tariff on coffee, cocoa and bananas and the abolition by the Six of internal taxation on these commodities.

Greece is the first country to become associated by accession following the signature of a special agreement providing for the creation of a customs union between itself and the Six. The Council of the Community is still considering an application for association by Turkey. However, the main event in recent months was the application for membership of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland.

The main new event in *Latin America* is the approval by the Member States of the Organization of American States of the "Alliance for Progress" program in August 1961. The program, proposed by the United States, is spelled out in the Carta de Punta del Este. The long-term economic development of the Latin American region is to be achieved through co-ordinated national economic development plans, to be prepared within 18 months. The Carta outlines the necessary educational and social changes, including the reform of agrarian structures, and stresses the need for self-help as a precondition for outside aid (see below). The Punta del Este Conference, in approving the program, emphasized the importance of measures for compensating the effects of price and volume instability in the export of agricultural products, and recommended unanimously the preparation of an expanded world coffee agreement.

The Latin American Free Trade Area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), joined in October by Colombia, has resumed its first major conference in Montevideo after an interruption on account of the Punta del Este meeting. The discussions deal with technical problems and the establishment of a common tariff nomenclature. These are to be followed by the first round of negotiations on the selection of those commodities for which a minimum 8 percent reduction of duties and other charges is to become effective on 1 January 1962.

In June 1961 the treaty for Central American economic integration came into effect after ratification

by El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The other Central American republics may join upon request. At the same time the Central American Economic Integration Bank started operations.

INTERNATIONAL AID

The *Punta del Este Conference* estimated the external aid necessary to help finance the economic development of the Latin American region for the next 10 years at \$20,000 million. To this end, the United States committed \$10,000 million in annual installments of at least \$1,000 million. It is hoped to double this amount by funds from international credit institutions, from United States private investors, and by aid from western Europe and Japan.

The *International Development Association* up to the end of October had extended loans to a total of close to \$130 million. The loans are for 50 years and bear no interest. The repayment of capital begins 10 years after the loan is granted. These first loans of the new organization are for improving transportation facilities and for agricultural irrigation.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the *International Monetary Fund*, in September, it was decided in principle to institute additional stand-by agreements with the financially strongest members of the Fund. Under these arrangements, such countries will, when required (and with certain conditions), advance funds in their national currencies to the Fund, thus potentially increasing its resources from \$15,000 million to \$20,000 million. Such an increase has become necessary because of the growing volume of international monetary transactions and of the need to resist speculative attacks on the key world currencies.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

The following is a selection among the more important changes in national agricultural policies.

United States

The proposed new farm legislation was altered considerably by Congress. In the approved Agricultural Act of 1961, the key idea of having *commodity production programs* developed by the producers concerned was recognized only to the extent that authorization is given to the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with farmers and farm organizations concerned before formulating new proposals for submission to Congress.

The 1962 wheat program, as set out under Title I of the Act, again relies on acreage restriction as the main instrument of production control. However, for the first time, the national wheat allotment of 55 million acres is to be cut for the 1962 crop by a mandatory 10 percent. In addition, wheat producers are offered incentives to reduce voluntarily

their acreage by a further 30 percent. Indemnification for the diverted area will be at the rate of 45 percent of the basic county support price per bushel on average yields in 1959-60 for the first 10 percent of the land taken out of wheat, and 60 percent on the next 30 percent diverted. At the same time the support price for wheat is increased from \$1.79 to \$2.00 a bushel, but the penalties for overplanting are to be more than doubled. An exemption limit of 13.5 acres per farm replaces the former 15 acres. Although the new wheat program leaves open the possibility of increasing yields on the reduced acreage, United States officials estimate a 1962 wheat crop some 130 million bushels below that for 1961, a reduction of about 9 percent.

The *Emergency Feed Program of 1961*, which required a cut of 20 percent in acreage of maize and sorghum grain by all farmers to become eligible for price support on feed grain, helped to reduce the crop by 11 percent and is extended to 1962. Its coverage now includes barley in addition to the two original commodities. The new act applies for only one year with respect to both feed grains and wheat.

The requested authority to extend marketing orders to all agricultural commodities was not granted by Congress. However, several commodities, such as groundnuts by areas of production, turkeys, etc., were added to the list of those already eligible.

The National Wool Act of 1954, which introduced deficiency payments for wool producers, was incorporated in the Agricultural Act and extended for four years. Public Law 480, the legislation authorizing the surplus disposal program, has been included under Title II of the new act. Titles I and II of Public Law 480 are extended for three years through 31 December 1964, with an authorization of \$4,500 million for Title I for the extended period, subject to a maximum of \$2,500 million for any calendar year. Title II continues the authorization of \$300 million annually for the extended period. The remainder of Public Law 480 is practically unchanged.

Western Europe

Most of the new policy measures in this region have the effect of raising the prices received by farmers. Thus the guaranteed or support prices for grains have been raised for the 1961 crop in *France* (wheat), *Norway*, *Spain* (wheat, barley and rye), *Turkey* and *Yugoslavia* (wheat). In France, the social security benefits of farmers have also been improved. In the *United Kingdom*, the deficiency payment scheme for barley has been modified for the 1961/62 season with a view to giving farmers an incentive to store barley until later in the season, thus reducing postharvest gluts and seasonal price fluctuations. *Sweden* has introduced a government crop insurance scheme, the first country in western

Europe to do so, whereby farmers will receive compensation if their crop yields fall more than 15.5 percent below the standard yield calculated separately for 400 different crop districts. The government will assume one third of the premium cost, the other two thirds being borne by the farm sector itself.

U.S.S.R.

The draft of the new program of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. was published in July. The part of the program dealing with the country's economic development sets some ambitious long-term goals. Thus, while the country's population may be estimated to increase by some 30 to 40 percent between 1960 and 1980, national income is expected to reach by 1970 a level 2.5 times that of 1960, and to double again in the seventies. The same rate of increase is expected to apply to both industrial and agricultural production during the sixties. In the seventies, however, the relative growth of agriculture is expected to be slower, so that by 1980, when in-

dustrial production is planned to have reached a level sixfold that of 1960, the level of agricultural output would be 3.5 times that of 1960. Of important commodities, the 1980 production of grain is planned to be twice that of 1960, the production of milk threefold, and that of meat fourfold.

Although no plans for exports of agricultural commodities are included in the program, it is apparent that such a steep rise in agricultural production, relative to that of population, would make possible an increase in agricultural exports which currently account for only a little more than 1 percent of total disappearance.

With regard to the institutional framework of agriculture, it is planned to change gradually the nature of *kolkhozes* (collective farms) so that they will increasingly resemble, and eventually be merged with the *sovkhozes* (state farms). The family plots now permitted will disappear. Sovkhozes and industrial enterprises are to be combined into common associations, somewhat along the lines of the commune system of Mainland China.

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Commodity Notes

GRAINS: WORLD TRADE AND OUTLOOK

The outstanding feature of the 1960/61 grain season was the remarkable increase in international trade in wheat and wheat flour of approximately 22 percent, compared with an annual growth of about 6 percent in four out of the six previous years.¹ World exports of coarse grains,² were only slightly higher (2 percent) than in 1959/60. This relatively larger increase in wheat trade in 1960/61 was in sharp contrast to the recent tendency for international trade in coarse grains to grow more rapidly than that in wheat. Preliminary estimates of world trade in grains as a whole in 1960/61 point to a new record of about 61.7 million tons, representing an increase of 14 percent over 1959/60. According to present indications, the world grain trade will continue at a high level in 1961/62 and may even exceed the record volume of the 1960/61 season, both in wheat and coarse grains.

The major sources of last season's rise in world wheat exports were the United States, principally through the increase in shipments under Public Law 480; Canada, whose exports rose by about one third, mainly owing to large sales to Mainland China, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the U.S.S.R.; and Australia, whose total exports increased by over 60 percent. Australia's shipments to Mainland China exceeded its exports to any other destination, including the United Kingdom — hitherto Australia's principal market — and accounted for nearly one

Table 1. - World¹ Exports of Grains, 1958/59-1960/61

Grain	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ²
..... Million metric tons			
Wheat	25.42	26.10	32.90
Wheat flour ³	5.74	5.79	6.00
Total	31.16	31.89	38.90
Maize	9.35	10.87	12.10
Barley	6.40	6.11	5.78
Sorghum and millets	3.02	3.13	2.76
Oats	1.30	1.48	1.18
Rye	0.78	0.84	1.01
Total	20.85	22.43	22.83

¹ Excluding trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area but including estimates of East/West trade. - ² Preliminary. - ³ In grain equivalent.

⁴ Detailed information will be found in the latest issue of the annual FAO publication *World grain trade statistics - Exports by source and destination, 1960/61*, Rome, 1961. All figures used in this note refer to the commercial season July/June; the "world" totals do not cover trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area; the term "all grains" does not include rice, but includes wheat flour, in grain equivalent.

⁵ "Coarse grains" include rye, in line with the practice adopted by the EEC countries and the FAO Group on Grains.

Table 2. - Wheat¹ Exports of Major Exporting Countries 1958/59-1960/61

Country	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ²
..... Million metric tons			
United States	12.03	13.84	17.97
Canada	8.18	7.58	9.36
Australia	2.05	3.16	5.05
Argentina	2.80	2.14	1.91
France	1.06	1.77	1.54
Total	26.12	28.49	35.83
As percentage of world ³ exports	83.8	89.3	92.1

¹ Including wheat flour in grain equivalent. - ² Preliminary. - ³ Excluding trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area.

fourth of the country's total wheat exports. Other major exporters, notably Argentina and France, shipped less, Argentina for the third consecutive year as a result of poor crops.

On the import side, the most marked increases in quantities taken occurred in western Europe and Asia (see Table 3). Asia (and Japan in particular) was also largely responsible for the high volume of world imports of coarse grains in 1960/61, an increase of 65 percent in the region's imports very nearly offset-

Table 3. - World¹ Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour² 1958/59-1960/61

Country	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ³
..... Million metric tons			
WESTERN EUROPE	13.38	10.95	14.08
United Kingdom	5.30	4.47	4.71
Italy	0.08	0.11	2.35
Germany, Western	2.43	2.09	2.20
Spain	0.02	0.06	1.00
ASIA	9.54	11.27	14.41
India	3.49	3.58	3.83
Japan	2.46	2.57	2.83
China, Mainland ⁴	0.06	0.00	1.98
Pakistan	0.54	0.89	1.12
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	3.86	4.14	4.16
Brazil	2.05	1.78	1.91
AFRICA	2.80	3.21	3.10
EASTERN EUROPE AND U.S.S.R. ⁵	0.57	1.84	2.22
OTHERS	0.50	0.51	0.48
WORLD¹ IMPORTS	30.65	31.92	38.45

¹ Excluding trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area. - ² In grain equivalent. - ³ Preliminary. - ⁴ As reported by exporting countries.

Table 4. - Coarse Grain¹ Exports of Major Exporting Countries 1958/59-1960/61

Country	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ²
..... Million metric tons			
United States	10.61	11.17	11.20
Argentina	3.00	4.07	2.58
France	0.09	0.53	1.77
Australia	1.08	0.83	1.11
Canada	1.71	1.52	0.98
South Africa	0.80	0.44	0.86
Subtotal	17.29	18.56	18.50
As percentage of world ³ exports	82.9	82.7	81.0
U.S.S.R.	0.42	0.51	0.87
Eastern Europe	0.17	0.39	0.68
Subtotal	0.59	0.90	1.55
As percentage of world ³ exports	2.8	4.0	6.8

¹ Including rye. - ² Preliminary. - ³ Excluding trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area.

ting the considerable fall in shipments to western Europe. Substantially larger quantities of coarse grains were shipped by France, the U.S.S.R., eastern European countries and Australia. More maize entered international trade than ever before and there was an increase in shipments of rye; however, world exports of barley, oats, sorghum and millets fell by a few hundred thousand tons each.

Some of the principal factors accounting for the changes in world grain trade in 1960/61 were of a short-term character, e.g., the higher wheat and lower coarse grain import requirements of western Europe. Other factors appear to be of a more indeterminate duration, e.g., the emergence of Mainland China as a major grain importer in 1961 or the more intensive feeding of wheat to animals in western Europe and Japan. Some further aspects of the situation are probably of a longer-term nature, such as the conti-

Table 5. - World¹ Imports of Coarse Grains² 1958/59-1960/61

Country	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ³
..... Million metric tons			
WESTERN EUROPE	15.97	18.32	16.72
United Kingdom	4.80	4.57	4.50
Netherlands	2.33	2.91	2.83
Italy	1.09	2.09	2.44
Germany, Western	2.77	3.07	1.94
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.48	1.60	1.41
ASIA	2.52	2.18	3.61
Japan	1.56	1.39	1.88
OTHER	1.90	2.12	2.85
WORLD ¹ IMPORTS	20.39	22.62	23.18

¹ Excluding trade between countries of the Sino-Soviet area. - ² Including rye. - ³ Preliminary.

nuing upward trend in grain exports on special terms and the rising import requirements of developing countries in Asia, Africa and South America.

Substantial changes in grain imports of western Europe

The decline of some 3 million tons in western Europe's wheat production in 1960 and the poor quality of the crop in the northern part of that region, which resulted in a far greater proportion of wheat being utilized for livestock feed than would have otherwise been the case, strongly influenced world trade in both wheat and coarse grains in 1960/61. In consequence, net imports of wheat and wheat flour into western Europe rose sharply, particularly into Italy, Spain and Portugal, while the region's net imports of coarse grains declined, although partly also because of an increase of some 5 percent in the output of coarse grains in 1960.

Table 6. - Net Imports of Wheat¹ and Coarse Grains² into Main Importing Regions, 1955/56-1960/61

Region	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ³
..... Million metric tons						
WHEAT						
Asia (including Mainland China) ⁴	4.94	8.18	8.95	9.00	11.00	14.23
Western Europe	10.25	14.20	8.33	9.81	7.40	11.12
Africa	1.09	1.61	1.72	2.61	2.96	2.97
Eastern Europe	1.28	0.42	0.66	0.33	1.62	1.95
South America	-0.90	-0.45	-0.10	0.06	1.01	1.36
COARSE GRAINS						
Western Europe	10.94	11.03	10.90	14.61	16.39	13.73
Asia (including Mainland China) ⁴	0.75	1.35	1.03	1.63	1.45	2.77

¹ Including wheat flour in grain equivalent. - ² Including rye. - ³ Preliminary. - ⁴ As reported by exporting countries. - ⁵ Net exports.

Both these developments were in marked contrast to recent trends in western Europe's import requirements, and to that extent they may be considered as being of temporary significance. On the one hand, the rise in wheat imports has to be viewed against the distinct downward trend in net imports of wheat into western Europe during the last decade (from 12.8 million tons during 1950/51-1952/53 to 9.4 million tons in 1958/59-1960/61), interrupted only once, apart from 1960/61, in 1956/57 when France lost a large part of its 1956 wheat crop. There is little doubt that this downward trend will reassert itself sooner or later, even though net wheat imports in 1961/62 may again exceed the average levels of recent years as a result of another short-fall in western Europe's production in 1961. Similarly, last year's decline in the region's net imports of coarse grains went against the definite upward trend of recent years. This trend is likely to be resumed in 1961/62

because of a decline in western Europe's production of coarse grains in 1961, along with a shorter supply of feed wheat from domestic crops than last year, and further increased numbers of livestock.

Imports into Mainland China³

Another major element in the expansion of the world grain trade in 1960/61 has been the appearance of Mainland China as a large importer, following low domestic crops in 1959 and 1960. As shown in Table 3, almost one third of the increase in world imports of wheat and wheat flour in 1960/61 was accounted for by China's imports during the first six months of 1961.⁴ In the same period, nearly 600,000 tons of barley were shipped from Canada, Australia and France, as well as minor quantities of oats and maize, making a total of 2.7 million tons of grains other than rice exported to China up to the end of June 1961 (see Table 7). Since another 2.6 million tons of grains are expected to be shipped to China in the second half of 1961, that country, with over 5 million tons of grain imported within the current 12-month period, has become the largest grain importer after the United Kingdom (9.2 million tons in 1960/61).

According to incomplete information available at the time of writing, China's grain crops in 1961 again seem to be below the planned targets, suggesting the possibility of further large imports in 1961/62. In fact, part of these imports has already been contracted for. As shown in Table 7, agreements so far concluded cover over 8 million tons of grains for delivery between July 1961 and December 1963.

To these already impressive quantities, still more may be added if further negotiations with grain

exporters result in new agreements. However, the prospects of such substantial imports by Mainland China continuing beyond 1962 seem at the moment uncertain. On the import side, foreign currency limitations provide a significant obstacle. Part of the imported grains has been officially stated to be for replenishment of stocks rather than for current consumption. Imports may not, therefore, be needed for that purpose again, and the same may be true of the unknown though probably small quantities purchased by China in fulfillment of its own export commitments. Furthermore, the exportable supplies of the major exporting countries will be sharply reduced in the 1961/62 season because of the decline in their production in 1961. To all intents and purposes, there were hardly any carry-over stocks in Australia and Argentina at the beginning of their 1961/62 seasons, and Canada, which started the season with carry-over stocks of over 14 million tons of wheat, will probably have halved these stocks by the end of July 1962. At the same time, the United States, which may well remain the sole country with a large export surplus, has not yet undertaken any exports to Mainland China.

Larger imports of feed wheat

It seems that a substantial part (approaching 1 million tons) of the additional world imports of wheat and wheat flour in 1960/61 was accounted for by increased feed wheat requirements in western Europe and Japan. Thus, the total net imports of wheat and wheat flour into western Europe more than offset the amount necessary to compensate for the decline in western Europe's production in 1960. Since the utilization of wheat for direct human consumption in Europe tends to remain unchanged in the short run, a large part of these "excess" imports must have gone into livestock feeding. Japan's total imports from Canada and Australia of low grade feed type wheat trebled in the last three years, a good part of these imports being processed into flour and directed into human consumption. Japan's import budget for the current year provides for a further increase in feed wheat imports.⁵

Larger commercial exports

For the first time since the initiation of large-scale exports of grains on concessional terms in the early fifties, the increase in the world grain trade in 1960/61 mainly reflected higher commercial shipments (see Figure 1). Of the total increase of some 7 million tons in world exports of wheat and wheat flour in 1960/61, approximately 4.5 million tons

Table 7. - Grain Exports to Mainland China,
January 1961 - December 1963

(Quantities shipped and for delivery under agreements)

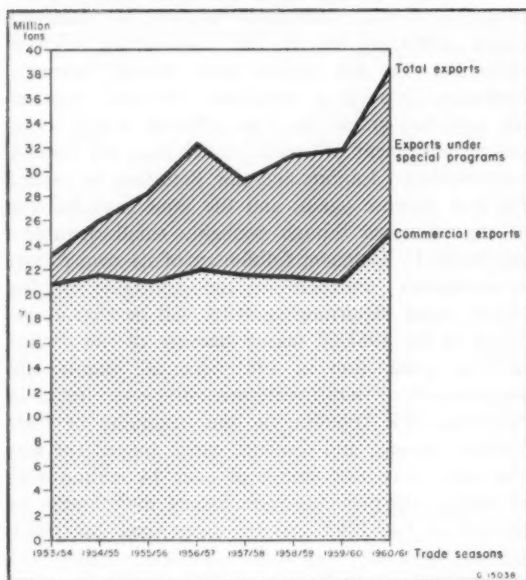
Source	Wheat and wheat flour		Coarse grains	
	January-June 1961	July 1961 - December 1963	January-June 1961	July 1961 - December 1963
..... Thousand metric tons				
Canada	781	5 081	359	1 017
Australia	1 175	1 055	209	—
Germany, Western	10	110	—	—
France	—	—	27	833
Argentina	—	—	30	—
Others	14	—	65	—
Total	1 980	6 246	690	1 850

³ Based on unofficial reports that France is to provide 200,000 tons of barley in each of the next three years, presumably in addition to the 260,000 tons to be shipped in 1961.

⁴ Based on information provided by exporting countries.
⁵ First contracts were concluded in late 1960 and shipments started in January 1961.

⁵ Imported Food Association Journal, Tokyo, May 1961.

Figure 1. — Grain : World Trade in 1960/61



represented commercial, and over 2.5 million tons concessional sales. Large commercial exports to China, Japan, Italy, Spain and France, as well as the renewal of purchases by the U.S.S.R., were mainly responsible for this development.

A high volume of world commercial exports is likely to be maintained in the course of the 1961/62 season. From a longer-term point of view, however, the significance of last year's striking increase in these exports could be easily overstressed. World commercial exports in recent years have shown no tendency to rise, remaining stable between 1953/54 and 1959/60 at a level of about 20-21 million tons a year (Figure 1). Such growth in total wheat trade as has occurred from year to year and for the period as a whole (i.e., 37 percent increase between 1953/54 and 1959/60) entirely reflected the (more than fourfold) increase in concessional exports. There are at present no indications of a major change in that general picture, and for the time being, apart from the uncertain prospects for continued large-scale purchases by Mainland China beyond the 1961/62 season, concessional exports are likely to remain the major determinant of any movement in the total quantities of wheat entering international trade.

Further expansion of concessional sales

The increase in concessional shipments in 1960/61 was mainly due to larger quantities sent by the United States to north Africa, Brazil, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Italy and Spain. The largest increase over the previous year's level occurred in

sales under Title I of Public Law 480. Now averaging about 10 million tons a year, such sales account for the bulk of world grain exports under special programs. Next in importance come grants and donations (approximately 1.4 million tons). The major recipients of concessional imports were again India, under the terms of its four-year agreement with the United States, and the Far East, though both African and Latin American countries seem to have gained in importance in 1960/61 as recipients of concessional grains.

Concessional sales of coarse grains have been less important than those of wheat. Only twice in recent years (in 1955/56 and 1956/57) did they amount to more than 20 percent of total world exports of coarse grains. It is not likely that their level in 1960/61 will have differed substantially from that of the year before, i.e., 3.3 million tons, representing about 15 percent of world exports. By contrast, wheat shipped on special terms in 1960/61 accounted for well over one third of the world wheat trade, compared with only 10 percent in the early fifties.

Upward trend in grain imports of developing countries

Total imports of wheat and wheat flour into the three major developing regions: the Far East (excluding Mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam), Africa and South America, increased by about 1.2 million tons in 1960/61. Even though this figure represents a relatively minor share of the over-all increase in last season's world wheat trade, it is significant in so far as it represents a continuation of the upward trend in the net wheat imports of these three regions in recent years. Thus, during the last five years, net imports of wheat and wheat flour into the Far East more than doubled, from 4.2 million tons in 1955/56 to 10.1 million tons in 1960/61, in spite of rising wheat production in all the main producing countries of the region (India, Pakistan, Japan). During the same period, Africa's imports of wheat rose by nearly 2 million tons, while South America has changed from a net exporting region (0.9 million tons in 1955/56) to a net importing one (1.4 million tons in 1960/61), mainly because of the severe decline of wheat production in Argentina. As a result, these three regions depend to a large and growing degree on imports to meet the balance of their total wheat requirements. In 1960/61 imports contributed about 40 percent of the total wheat supply in the Far East, 35 percent in Africa and 17 percent in South America.

There is no doubt that this upward trend and the high degree of dependence on wheat imports of these regions is largely the result of the provision of grains on concessional terms in recent years. This is partic-

ularly the case in the Far East, but in the Near East and Africa, too, a number of countries have been substantial recipients of concessional wheat. It should be emphasized, however, that several countries in these regions aim at achieving self-sufficiency in grains within the next few years. Thus, future trends in their imports and, by implication, in the level of world grain trade, will depend partly on the continuation and, possibly, further expansion of special programs to developing countries, and partly on the degree of success which these countries achieve in reaching their production targets.

Outlook for trade in 1961/62

Although all the main exporting countries except Argentina and, possibly, South Africa (where crops have only recently been planted) have or will experience significant decreases in grain output during the 1961/62 crop year, stocks in North America are large enough to meet any possible demand in international grain markets this season. Thus, the level of world grain trade in 1961/62 will, as in previous years, be largely determined by import requirements and the size of concessional sales rather than by the general availability of exportable supplies. Since both commercial import requirements and government-assisted exports are at present expected to be higher than last year, there are good prospects that world trade both in wheat and in coarse grains in 1961/62 will even exceed the record levels of 1960/61.

Wheat production in the countries of western Europe, with the exception of Italy, and that of coarse grains are lower than in 1960 by about 2.5 and 2 million tons, respectively. While the generally good quality of the wheat just harvested will result in higher proportions suitable for milling than a year ago, this will probably not fully offset the production decline. Moreover, with smaller domestic supplies of feed wheat and of coarse grains, larger imports of wheat than last year and substantial increases in coarse grain imports can be expected for western Europe in the course of the season.

The upward trend in grain imports into the Far East, Africa and South America will also continue in 1961/62. Substantial imports of wheat for domestic currencies are expected, primarily in India and Pakistan (the latter having experienced a bad crop), but also in Turkey (a net exporter two years ago) following the recently concluded Public Law 480 agreement for deliveries of half a million tons. Exports to Mainland China, on the basis of the agreements already concluded, may amount to about 5 million tons of grains in 1961/62, and Japan, as mentioned above, is also planning to increase its wheat imports this year. As grain production in north Africa was

smaller than last year, the import requirements of north African countries will also be increased. If growing conditions continue to be favorable for South America's production, exports from that region will be larger than in 1960. At the same time Brazil's imports of wheat are likely to exceed last year's high level by at least half a million tons, as negotiations are underway for a five-year agreement between that country and the United States, covering shipments of 1 million tons a year, with an option for additional annual deliveries of a half a million tons.

Exports from eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. may be a little higher than last year, owing to better crops.⁶ It does not follow, however, that the imports of that region from the rest of the world, which amounted to about 2 million tons of wheat and 0.78 million tons of coarse grains in 1960/61, will decline correspondingly. Rising exports to countries outside the Sino-Soviet area often coincided with continuing high levels of imports from outside the area in the past, and this may again be the case this year.

These expectations of a larger volume of grain trade in 1961/62 as a whole are borne out by the movement of grains during the first four months of the season. Thus, shipments of wheat and wheat flour from the four major exporting countries during the period 1 July - 20 October 1961 ran at a level almost 30 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting larger shipments from the United States, Canada, Australia, and lower ones from Argentina. The corresponding increases in coarse grain shipments have not been as substantial as in wheat. Exports of barley from Canada and Australia and of maize from the United States have been running above last year's levels, but shipments of oats, rye and sorghum grains have tended to be lower.

⁶ Gross trade of the major importing and exporting countries of eastern Europe (including their trade with the rest of the world) has been as follows:

Country	All grains			Of which, wheat		
	Calendar years					
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
..... Million metric tons						
EXPORTS						
U.S.S.R.	5.1	7.0	6.8	3.9	6.1	5.6
Romania	0.5	0.2	0.7	...	...	...
Total	5.6	7.2	7.5	...	...	...
IMPORTS						
Germany, Eastern	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Poland	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.7
Czechoslovakia	1.2	1.9	*1.2	1.0	1.7	1.0
Hungary	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
U.S.S.R.	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
Total	5.2	6.0	6.0	3.4	4.8	4.5

* Estimate.

RICE IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

New proposals for the organization of a common market for rice were announced by the Commission of the European Economic Community in July 1961. The general aims are to establish by 1968, following a transitional period of six years, a unified market with the characteristics of a domestic market; to guide rice production according to market requirements; to ensure the profitability of production to normally efficient cultivators; to maintain the stability of the market; and to safeguard the interests of the processing industry, of commerce, and of the consumer.

The new proposals

To attain these objectives the Commission has worked out an elaborate scheme⁷ which is being submitted for consideration by the EEC Council and Assembly. A branch of a European Grains Board would implement the plan, several features of which are similar to those proposed in 1960 for other grains.

(a) *Producer prices.* A single guaranteed price (*prix d'intervention*) would be fixed each year for round grain paddy. It would apply in Italy and France. It would be maintained by means of import controls and the intervention, when necessary, of the European Grains Board in support of the market. The intervention price would not be based, as is proposed for wheat,⁸ on national "target" prices. For rice it would be established at whatever level is considered appropriate to maintain rice production within certain limits. These limits are not yet specified, but the proposals suggest that total rice output in EEC should be stabilized at its current level.⁹ It is planned that the intervention price valid for the first operative season (1968/69) will be decided in 1965, so as to allow three years in which to bring national producer prices into alignment.

(b) *Imports from outside EEC.* Fixed import duties are considered an ineffective means of protecting the EEC rice industry and maintaining the intervention price. Beginning July 1962, therefore, the EEC duties on rice imported from outside the Community are to be replaced by variable import levies. The size of the levy will presumably vary from time to time, since it will be "based" on the difference between the guaranteed EEC price and the current international market price for the same quality. At first the levy will also vary from country to country (just as each member imposes a different duty at

present), but as internal prices are gradually brought into alignment with each other, the import levies will be adjusted and by 1968 should be the same for all members.¹⁰

Imports will be licensed, and if the levy system proves insufficient to protect EEC producers from serious injury from imports, the Commission may temporarily suspend imports. Rice from associated territories and states (e.g., Madagascar and possibly Surinam) will in principle be granted free entry.

(c) *Intra-Community trade.* During the transitional stage up to 1968 trade between EEC members will be governed by a system of levies or "refunds" on exports instead of the present duties and subsidies. These will be based on the difference between the prices ruling in France and Italy and so-called "threshold" prices (*prix de seuil*), free frontier, which are to be fixed for Western Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg.¹¹ If (as seems likely) the export prices of Italian or French rice are above those for rice imported from outside sources, the exporting country concerned (Italy or France) is permitted to grant refunds on exports under rules laid down by the EEC Council.

The levies (or subsidies) on trade inside the Community will be reduced gradually and will disappear when the common internal level of prices is attained throughout the Six.

Effects on patterns of trade

The Commission states that there would be a continuing deficit of about 100,000 tons in broken rice used for animal feed and industry, but that Italy and France (plus Madagascar) could in principle meet the human consumption requirements of the whole Community. The two EEC countries currently produce 800,000 to 900,000 tons of paddy, which (deducting 60,000 tons for seed) corresponds to 500,000 to 600,000 tons of milled rice. Of this, the producers themselves consume about 350,000 tons, leaving some 250,000 tons for export, mainly from Italy. This is approximately equivalent to the amount of rice imported into EEC for human consumption (see Table 8).

Self-sufficiency for the Six, however, would involve a marked change in the pattern of trade. Since the early fifties Italy has exported the bulk of its rice to non-Community markets, and the EEC importers have acquired nearly all their requirements from

¹⁰ If world prices are higher than EEC prices, the levy will become a subsidy on imports.

¹¹ For wheat the threshold prices were to be based on the national "target" prices less cost of freight from the border; but no target prices are provided for rice, and the Commission does not specify on what basis the threshold prices — and in turn the levy on trade within EEC — will be determined. It cannot be the intention to base them on the intervention (farm) prices, since it is not planned to determine these until 1965.

⁷ Communauté économique européenne, *Projet de propositions pour une politique commune dans le secteur du riz*, Bruxelles, July 1961.

⁸ For wheat it is proposed that the intervention price be fixed at 5 to 10 percent below the target prices (see October 1961 issue of this Bulletin).

⁹ *Projet de propositions*, par. 15.

Table 8. - Supply and Utilization of Rice in the European Economic Community, 1954-56 to 1959/60

Item	Average 1954-56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
..... Thousand metric tons					
SUPPLIES					
Production (milled basis)	654	518	511	596	602
Changes in stocks	+51	-62	-74	+36	+92
Exports (gross)	248	262	233	241	190
Imports	267	310	269	327	381
Domestic disappearance	622	628	621	646	701
UTILIZATION					
Human food	481	504	493	501	549
Animal feed	45	17	23	27	152
Industry	65	81	70	81	
Seed and loss	31	26	35	37	
Human consumption per caput (kg)	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2

NOTE: Compiled from: Communauté économique européenne, *Projet de propositions pour une politique commune dans le secteur du riz*, Bruxelles, July 1961.

outside the Community. Table 9 shows that, of average gross imports of 332,000 tons of rice including brokens in 1957-60, only 20,000 tons were purchased within the Community, with a further 16,000 tons from Madagascar. Moreover, the proportion supplied from within the Community was falling during these years. Since imports into Western Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium are free of government control, this pattern presumably reflected consumer tastes as well as competitive prices and qualities.

It was never likely that the mere adoption of a preferential tariff on EEC rice, as proposed at an earlier stage,¹² would greatly alter this picture. First, the nearest competitor on the international market is Egypt, whose low cost rice could readily absorb a duty of 12 to 16 percent, while the United States subsidizes its exports according to need. Second, Italian rice export prices receive a 15 percent subsidy, and the benefit of a preferential duty would be more than offset under the general EEC policy of eliminating export subsidies. Finally, for certain dishes there is a consumer preference in the EEC importing countries for long/medium grain *Indica* type rice, which is not produced in Europe.

To offset this preference it might be necessary to introduce a degree of protection (i.e., higher prices), which would merely reduce total demand rather than divert it to round grain rice. In practice, therefore, under the new proposals it seems likely that the consumer tastes as well as national commercial policies will ensure a continued, although possibly

reduced, flow of trade with third countries supplying long/medium grain rice. Probably about 100,000 tons or more of the EEC's gross imports consist of this type of rice, mainly from Thailand and the United States, although part of it is re-exported.

The suppliers of broken rice (Burma, Cambodia, Viet-Nam and Mainland China, which shipped about 150,000 tons in 1960) would, it is acknowledged by the Commission, retain their full market in EEC.

Well over one half of the imports consist of round grain varieties, however, and the proposed import levy system would certainly encourage EEC importers to concentrate at least these purchases in Italy. The volume of consumption in the Community is rising only very slowly and largely reflects population growth. A diversion of trade would therefore imply that the present suppliers of round grain rice, particularly Egypt and the United States, would suffer a cut in their market for quality rice. However, for neither of these is EEC a major market; most of the United States exports consist of long/medium varieties, while the United Arab Republic sells nine tenths of its rice elsewhere. Also, the fact that Italian rice exports to non-EEC markets would presumably decline — seeing that the intention is to stabilize Italian production — could afford a certain compensation.

Table 9. - Gross Imports of Rice into Countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom, by Source, Average 1957-60

Importers Exporters	Germany, Western	Netherlands	France	Belgium- Luxembourg	Total EEC	United Kingdom
..... Thousand metric tons !						
EEC COUNTRIES AND ASSOCIATED STATES						
Italy	14	2	2	1	19	18
Netherlands	5	—	—	—	5	4
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	5	—	—	5	1
Germany, Western	—	1	—	—	1	—
France	1	—	—	—	1	—
Madagascar	—	—	16	—	16	—
Total	20	8	18	1	47	23
OTHER SOURCES						
Surinam	7	1	—	—	8	—
Morocco	—	—	7	—	7	—
Viet-Nam, South	1	1	8	—	10	—
Cambodia	—	—	46	—	46	—
Burma	17	7	—	23	47	8
Thailand	9	26	1	5	41	21
China, Mainland	10	10	—	12	32	3
United States	23	8	—	14	45	11
U.A.R. (Egypt)	18	3	—	2	23	—
Other countries ¹	11	7	—	8	26	21
Total	96	63	62	64	285	62
GENERAL TOTAL	116	71	80	65	332	85

NOTE: Figures are rounded.

¹ Argentina, Bulgaria, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Spain and North Viet-Nam.

¹² Originally proposed in 1957 as nil for EEC rice, 16 percent for milled and 12 percent on other rice of non-EEC origin.

Possible price changes

Since the Commission has not yet proposed at what level or on what basis the common EEC price level will finally be established, it is difficult to foresee what effect the scheme will have on prices in the individual member countries.

At present the official producer prices in Italy (U.S. \$96 per ton of paddy, *Originario*) are on a comparable level with those in Spain or the United States, but those in France are considerably higher (\$132 for round grain paddy, including allowances). Furthermore, farm prices in both EEC producers are twice as high as those in the United Arab Republic, the closest foreign competitor, as well as those in the main Asian exporters. This is the reason why Italy, like the United States, has had to subsidize its exports. The Italian export subsidy in the 1961/62 season has been fixed at 20,000 lire per ton for lower qualities of paddy (\$32) and 25,000 lire for higher qualities (\$40).

On the assumption that EEC finally decides to fix the common producer price (*prix d'intervention*) at approximately the current Italian level — and it may be higher seeing that this might involve a reduction in French producer prices — then the Italian export subsidy can be taken as a rough measure of the size of the import levy on foreign rice necessary to keep Italian rice competitive.¹³ However, this step alone would merely equalize the prices and make Italian rice no more competitive than it is today, when only some 10 percent of Italian exports finds a market in the EEC.

Table 10. — Producer and Retail Prices of Round Grain Paddy and Rice in the European Economic Community, Spain, United States and United Arab Republic

Item	EEC				Other countries		
	Italy	France	Germany, Western	Netherlands	U.A.R.	Spain	U.S.A.
	..... U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Producer price (paddy)	97	132	—	—	52	98	101
Retail price (milled)	227	280	239	228	90	240	423

NOTE: Producer prices refer to 1960/61, except for the U.S.A. where the average price received by farmers in 1959/60 is quoted. The French price includes allowances. Retail prices in EEC countries are averages in main cities in 1959, except for France, where the official fixed level is quoted. U.S. price is for 46 towns in October 1959. U.A.R. price is for Cairo, and Spain for Valencia in October 1959.

Possible admission of the United Kingdom

The entry of the United Kingdom into the Community would add a further 85,000 tons to the import demand for rice in the common market.

¹³ The actual subsidy, compared with the price received by farmers, is less than 20,000 to 25,000 lire, since part of the losses on exports is met by a surcharge on internal prices. To this extent (probably about 10,700 lire or \$17.00) the import levy could be lower than the present "subsidy."

Although Italy and France could not meet this additional requirement out of present resources, the capacity is available: Italian production has been reduced through government measures by 30 percent since 1954/55, and the area could no doubt be readily extended again. However, this would once more imply a pronounced change in the direction of trade, since the United Kingdom at present purchases only about one quarter of its rice from EEC sources. Moreover, about one quarter of the United Kingdom demand for rice, especially for curries, is for the long grain *Indica* types. Thus, as in the case of the Benelux and Western Germany, although there is probably scope for expanding imports from the Community, the entire United Kingdom requirements cannot be met by this source without a strong shift in the pattern of demand.

Conclusions

The Six and the United Kingdom together account for only 7 percent of world imports, but nevertheless provide valuable markets for some 300,000 to 400,000 tons of quality rice (excluding broken). The annual value of this trade is probably between \$40 and \$50 million. The main non-Community exporters which would be affected by any diversion of trade are those supplying round grain rice, particularly Egypt, and to a lesser extent the United States, Argentina, Spain and Hungary. There should, however, be some compensation in the consequent reduction in Italian exports to non-EEC markets. With long/medium grain rice it seems more likely that, unless there is a change in consumer tastes, a certain amount of trade in this type of rice will continue with third countries such as Thailand and the United States, alongside (as acknowledged by the Commission) the considerable trade in broken with Cambodia, Viet-Nam and Burma.

Consumer prices in EEC importing countries would probably be higher than current levels under the import levy system, although the full implications cannot be judged until the precise method of fixing the levy is decided. First, it could mean, depending on the way it is eventually determined, that the degree of protection would vary from time to time according to changes in the international price; if the EEC producer price were held stable in a period of falling world prices, for example, there could be an increasing levy on imports in both absolute and percentage terms. An *ad valorem* tariff, on the contrary, would remain fixed as a percentage and diminish in absolute terms. Second, since the levy is to be equal for all qualities, it would have a more discouraging effect on the cheaper grades than on the higher qualities of rice. Variable levies are proposed for many other agricultural commodities and this raises general policy issues which are outside the scope of this note.

BANANAS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Recent trends

Commercial output of bananas and the world banana trade showed a marked upward trend throughout the fifties. World imports increased by more than one million tons, or 35 percent, between 1955 and 1960. The largest importing area is North America, which obtains most of its supplies from Ecuador, the Central American republics and Colombia. The six countries of the European Economic Community constitute, as a group, the second largest importer. The rise in imports of these countries in the years 1955-60 amounted to about 400,000 tons, or more than 60 percent, a rate of increase much higher than that for the world as a whole. However, there are still substantial differences between the countries of the Community in rates of growth, size of markets, and sources of supply. Undoubtedly, the most striking rise was shown by Western Germany, whose imports since 1955 have more than doubled, but large increases have also taken place in France, Italy and the Netherlands.

Table 11. - World Imports of Bananas, 1955 and 1958-60

Region	1955	1958	1959	1960
<i>Thousand metric tons, rounded</i>				
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	622	949	950	1 018
of which: Belgium-Luxembourg	51	61	61	66
France	271	351	341	353
Germany, Western	222	423	430	452
Italy	45	62	61	87
Netherlands	33	52	57	60
OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	571	632	677	718
of which: United Kingdom	314	313	339	350
Scandinavian countries	91	99	94	96
Spain	120	155	169	181
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	1 584	1 768	1 928	2 036
of which: United States	1 446	1 616	1 769	1 859
Canada	134	147	154	172
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES ¹	314	440	418	422
less: re-exports	39	44	47	50
WORLD TOTAL	3 052	3 745	3 926	4 145

¹ Including U.S.S.R. but excluding eastern European countries.

Western Germany and France account for 80 percent of the total imports of the Community, with annual consumption per caput running at about 6 to 7 kg. In the Benelux countries, consumption is at a somewhat lower level, while in Italy it is still small, having reached 1 kg per head per year for the first time in 1958, although here also the rate of increase in recent years has been substantial.

In France imports are subject to license, and the country has hitherto drawn its requirements almost

entirely from overseas departments and territories and former dependencies; similarly, Italy has relied on Somalia as its major source of supply. Western Germany and the Benelux countries, on the other hand, have imported the bulk of their supplies from Latin America and minor quantities from the Congo (Leopoldville) and the Canary Islands.

Proposed tariff provisions and association of overseas countries

The main points of interest concerning this product are the common external tariff and the association of the tropical countries which were formerly dependencies of Community members and which now supply 45 percent of the Community's total imports. The common external tariff applicable at the end of the transitional period (1970) to imports from third countries is fixed at 20 percent *ad valorem*, while a gradually decreasing tariff is to be applied to supplies from associated countries and overseas departments and territories, which would ultimately enter the Community duty free. Subsequently, in July 1961, the Commission, in its proposals for an earlier establishment of the free trade area between the Six and the associated countries, also proposed a reduction of one half (from 20 to 10 percent) in the common external tariff, to become fully effective on 1 January 1965. Existing tariffs on bananas from associated countries, according to these later proposals, would be reduced by one half on 1 January 1963 and eliminated on

Table 12. - Imports of Bananas into the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom by Origin, 1960

Importers	Germany, Western	France	Italy	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	Total EEC	United Kingdom
Exporters	<i>Thousand metric tons (rounded)</i>						
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	442	236	—	49	49	777	238
Ecuador	204	—	—	23	13	240	—
Colombia	149	—	—	12	16	177	—
Brazil	89	—	—	—	—	—	5
Central America	—	—	—	14	21	124	—
Guadeloupe and Martinique	—	236	—	—	—	236	—
West Indies Federation	—	—	—	—	—	—	233
AFRICA	1	113	87	17	—	218	86
Cameroun	—	36	—	—	—	36	—
Ivory Coast and Guinea	—	72	9	—	—	81	—
British Cameroons and Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Congo (Leopoldville)	1	4	—	17	—	22	—
Somalia	—	—	78	—	—	78	—
Other African countries	—	2	—	—	—	2	10
Canary islands	9	3	—	—	—	12	17
Other countries	—	—	—	1	10	11	9
TOTAL	452	353	87	66	60	1 018	350

1 January 1965. The reduction in tariff preference, which the associated countries would suffer if these more recent proposals were adopted, is to be compensated through increased financial assistance in various forms, and, in particular, through schemes for the stabilization of export earnings of some of the principal export commodities, including bananas. It is proposed to make a first contribution of 50 million dollars toward such stabilization schemes out of the development fund of the Community.

The process of elimination of duties on imports from associated territories and states began on 1 January 1959. As a result of this and subsequent reductions, the following rates are now in force:

	General rates	Rates applied to imports from asso- ciated countries
	..... Percent <i>ad valorem</i>	
Benelux	15	12
France	20	15
Germany, Western	free	free
Italy	32.4	28.8

In France, tariffs on imports from associated sources other than French dependent or formerly dependent territories now amount to three fourths of the general tariff. In Benelux, where bananas from the Congo (Leopoldville) may enter free of duty, only 80 percent of the general rate is applied to imports from other associated countries. In Italy the general tariff on bananas from all sources was reduced by 10 percent on 1 January 1959 and that on imports from Common Market partners by another 10 percent on 1 June 1960. More important than these relatively moderate changes was perhaps the fact that no change at all has been made in Western Germany where supplies from all sources continue to enter free of duty. For the special case of Western Germany, since it appeared unlikely that this country could obtain its full requirements from the associated countries, a special protocol of the Rome Treaty provides for a duty-free quota based on 1956 imports.

In general, the measures so far introduced by the Six have not resulted in any significant changes, the import pattern remaining much as it was before the Rome Treaty was signed. The recent substantial increase in Italian imports, for example, consisted almost entirely of Somali bananas.

Possible effects

Imports into the Six increased at an average annual rate of more than 10 percent throughout the fifties. Though the check in growth between 1958 and 1959 was interpreted as a sign of saturation in demand, the year 1960 again brought an increase of more than 7 percent, and in the first half of 1961 imports were up by over 5 percent. These rates of growth cannot be expected to last for a long pe-

riod, but it seems reasonable to assume an increase in the total demand of the Six over the next four to five years of the order of 15 to 20 percent. Indeed, since demand for bananas appears to respond readily to changes in price, the lower prices which may result from changes in existing regulations, especially in France and Italy, would probably lead to a greater rate of increase of imports.

Even when allowance is made for a very substantial duty-free quota in Western Germany, a common tariff of 20 percent could well prove to be a formidable obstacle to imports from third countries. It might provide some incentive for Western Germany and the Benelux countries to obtain a greater proportion of their supplies from the associated countries and for the latter to produce more bananas in order to meet such a demand, since production of this product can be expanded fairly easily. On the other hand, other factors might delay or impede such a shift. On the production side these factors include the need to develop disease-resistant varieties. Problems of inland transport, shipping and marketing in the country of destination are still more formidable. New varieties would have to be introduced into markets with already well-established consumer tastes, and this would entail changes all along the distribution chain because of the different ripening techniques and handling methods required.

The later proposal for a common external tariff of 10 percent changes the outlook for third countries substantially. It would bring about a reduction of import duties in the Benelux countries, France and Italy, and, assuming the maintenance of the duty-free quota in Western Germany provided in the Treaty, the total incidence of tariff charges on imports would be less heavy.

If the latest proposals of the EEC Commission are adopted, countries associated with the Community as well as other producing countries may derive certain advantages. The associated countries would share in the joint efforts of the Six to aid their general development and improve their productivity, while other producing countries, which already have the advantage of established trade connections, would benefit from the reduction in tariff barriers. For both groups, the changes might also be expected to remove the possibility of price increases and of a consequent discouragement to consumption.

In these circumstances it is difficult to visualize the likely changes in trade. It is clear, however, that the Common Market would become a most competitive market for banana producers. It is perhaps significant in this respect that the five major banana exporters of Latin America (Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Honduras and Costa Rica) are contemplating a special banana organization (Inter-American Banana Organization) the tasks of which will be to aid the banana industries of the participating coun-

tries through research and joint promotional efforts in North America and Europe with the object of improving their marketing position in these areas.

United Kingdom membership

The United Kingdom imports about 350,000 tons of bananas annually. Trade remained fairly steady in the mid-fifties but has risen in the last two years and continued to increase in 1961. The major sources for the United Kingdom market, supplying between 85 and 90 percent of the total, are the West Indies, notably Jamaica, and the former trusteeship territory of British Cameroons. In addition there are some traditional imports from the Canary Islands and Brazil; imports from the Dominican Republic (under quota) and Martinique are a very recent development.

Bananas may be imported into the United Kingdom under open general license from approved countries, which do not include, however, those of the dollar area. For the latter there has been, during the last

three years, an annual quota of 4,000 tons for import between May and August. A duty of 7s. 6d. per cwt, which is about equivalent to an average rate of 15 percent *ad valorem*, is levied on banana imports from non-Commonwealth sources.

As a result of the plebiscite held earlier this year, the southern part of the former British Cameroons, where all the banana-growing areas are situated, has been united with the Republic of Cameroun, which has thus become the largest banana exporter in Africa. For the time being, bananas from this source still enjoy the same preference as before on the United Kingdom market. Should the United Kingdom become a member of the Community, then the former position of the Cameroun on the British market would in any case be entirely restored, and, if Commonwealth producers are given the same status within the enlarged Community as is now contemplated for the present associated countries and territories, the pattern of the United Kingdom's trade in bananas is not expected to alter considerably, especially in view of existing trade and shipping links.

COCOA: OUTLOOK AND RECENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIONS

Outlook for 1961/62

Forecasts of world cocoa production and grindings issued by the Statistical Committee of the FAO Cocoa Study Group following its meeting in October 1961 showed that production and consumption would be approximately in balance for the first time in three years. World production was forecast at 1,069,000 metric tons, or 94,000 tons less than the record level reached in 1960/61, a lower output in Africa more than offsetting a recovery in the Brazilian crop. Consumption for 1962 was forecast at 1,080,000 tons, or 84,000 tons more than in 1961. Estimates for the principal producing countries and regions are shown in Table 13.

The main reason for the fall in production in 1961/62 was the unfavorable weather in west Africa, where drought followed by heavy rains did considerable damage to crops. Ghana's production is forecast at 360,000 tons in 1961/62 as against 440,000 last year. The Nigerian crop is also expected to be less: 152,000 tons, excluding 6,000 tons from western Cameroun (formerly Southern Cameroons, now federated with the Cameroun Republic), compared with 195,000 tons in the previous year (including the Southern Cameroons crop).

Purchases by the Ghana and Nigerian Marketing Boards since the beginning of the season have been smaller than in past years, and although this may merely mean slower ripening and a later harvesting, or a slow movement of the crop for other reasons, it tends to support expectations of lower production in 1961/62. Indeed, in all the main Afri-

Table 13. - World Production of Cocoa Beans, 1959/60 to 1961/62

Region	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 ¹
... Thousand metric tons ...			
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA...	85.9	82.1	82
of which: Dominican Republic...	40.0	34.0	34
SOUTH AMERICA	264.0	201.2	254
of which: Brazil	199.0	122.0	177
Ecuador	33.0	43.0	41
AFRICA	661.7	859.4	712
of which: Cameroun	64.1	71.5	65
Ghana	321.9	440.0	360
Ivory Coast	62.7	92.1	74
Nigeria	157.1	195.0	152
Cameroons, Southern ...			6
ASIA AND OCEANIA	18.6	20.4	21
WORLD TOTAL	1 030	1 163	1 069

¹ Forecast.

can producing areas purchases up to the end of November were very low. However, the early date of the present forecasts must be borne in mind since some improvement could still take place, and purchases this season may continue for longer than usual.

Forecasts of production in Brazil are at present still more hazardous, since the *temporaõ* crop, which forms an important part of total production, is only

harvested toward the end of the international crop year. However, a substantial increase on the poor main crop of 1960/61 is generally expected.

As a result of the impetus given to consumption by another year of low prices and by further sales promotion efforts, most consuming countries appear to be optimistic about their prospective grindings in 1962. Table 14 shows forecasts by regions and for the main consuming countries. A further rise of 8 percent is expected in the United States, following a 12 percent increase between 1960 and 1961, and western European countries expect a similar advance.

Partly as a result of these expectations, the long decline in cocoa prices, which dates from mid-1958,

was arrested toward the end of October, and after some uncertainty the rally held and quotations moved strongly upward. Spot prices for Ghana in New York were 26 cents per lb. at the end of November, compared with 19-20 cents two months earlier. However, stocks are still high in consuming countries, so that, unless production this year turns out to be much worse than is currently anticipated, the rise in prices is not likely to go so far as to arrest the rising trend of consumption.

Intergovernmental consultations

The Executive Committee of the FAO Cocoa Study Group met immediately after the Statistical Committee, from 18 to 25 October, and examined a draft for an international cocoa agreement which had been prepared at the Group's request by a committee of experts. The Committee took into account the improved situation of the cocoa economy compared with the previous year, but considered that the past experience of the cocoa market warranted continued attention to the problem of price stabilization. A number of new proposals relating to various means of regulating prices and supplies were advanced at the meeting; it was decided that these proposals required detailed study and they were transmitted to governments for their consideration.

A working party on cocoa grading, set up by the Executive Committee at an earlier session, met in London in September 1961. The report of this meeting, which contains a model ordinance for cocoa grading, is being sent to all interested governments for consideration and comment. The Group hopes that this work will lead to the adoption of an international grading system for cocoa beans within the next few years.

The fifth plenary session of the FAO Cocoa Study Group will be held in Switzerland in May 1962 on the invitation of the Swiss Government.

Table 14. - World Grindings of Cocoa Beans, 1960-62

Region	1960	1961 ¹	1962 ²
... Thousand metric tons ...			
WESTERN EUROPE	437.2	478	517
of which: Germany, Western	109.0	115	120
Netherlands	84.8	100	110
United Kingdom	75.2	81	92
France	52.6	59	64
Italy	28.1	30	35
EASTERN EUROPE AND U.S.S.R.	67.6	77	83
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	259.8	301	316
of which: United States	219.0	245	265
SOUTH AMERICA	87.9	81	87
of which: Brazil	44.0	35	40
AFRICA	15.0	22	37
of which: Ghana	4.0	9	24
ASIA AND OCEANIA	32.6	37	40
WORLD TOTAL	900.0	996	1 080

¹ Estimated. - ² Forecast.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during November 1961

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en novembre 1961

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.
RYE				CANE SUGAR			
Austria	1961/62	—	369	Philippines	1960/61	—	1 334
France	1961/62	264	346	1961/62	—	—	1 440
Germany	1960/61	946	2 126	South Africa	1960/61	—	902
Eastern	1961/62	1 177	2 478	Australia	1960/61	—	1 405
Western	1960/61	301	354	1961/62	—	—	1 392
Hungary	1960/61	5 122	7 888	APPLES			
Poland	1961/62	210	158	France	1961/62	—	1 652
Canada	1961/62	618	657	Italy	1961/62	—	2 063
United States	1961/62	—	—	United States	1961/62	—	2 762
BARLEY				Australia	1960/61	—	274
Bulgaria	1960/61	—	622	1961/62	—	—	267
France	1961/62	2 264	5 377	PEARS			
Poland	1960/61	717	1 313	France	1961/62	—	1 249
Spain	1961/62	—	1 508	Italy	1961/62	—	840
Canada	1961/62	—	2 682	Switzerland	1961/62	—	210
Turkey	1961/62	2 850	3 200	WINE			
Algeria	1960/61	—	823	France	1961/62	—	4 478
1961/62	—	—	275	RAISINS			
Australia	1960/61	1 133	1 481	Greece	1961/62	—	142
1961/62	1 052	1 134	1 134	Australia	1960/61	—	77
OATS				1961/62	—	—	81
France	1961/62	1 421	2 496	CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy	1961/62	428	585	United States			
Canada	1961/62	—	5 150	Lemons, limes and other	1961/62	—	627
Australia	1960/61	1 456	1 384	FIGS			
1961/62	1 456	1 179	1 179	Italy	1961/62	—	319
MAIZE				SOYBEANS			
France	1960/61	824	2 813	United States	1961/62	—	19 074
1961/62	965	2 486	—	GROUNDNUTS			
Italy	1961/62	1 202	3 950	United States	1961/62	—	806
MILLET and SORGHUM				Former French West Africa			
Former French West Africa	1959/60	1 200	800	Mali	1959/60	188	120
Mali	1960/61	1 224	816	1960/61	244	200	—
POTATOES				Senegal	1959/60	909	832
France	1961/62	882	14 080	1960/61	967	870	—
Germany, Eastern	1960/61	770	14 821	COTTONSEED			
United States	1961/62	—	12 881	United States	1961/62	—	5 470
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS				TOBACCO			
Brazil	1960/61	131	1 280	United States	1961/62	—	911
Former French West Africa	1959/60	209	1 845	Brazil	1960/61	202	162
Ivory Coast	1960/61	232	1 944	MEAT			
DRY BEANS				United Kingdom ¹			
Italy	1961/62	—	187	Beef and veal	1960	—	833
Spain	1961/62	104	142	Pork	1960	—	656
United States	1961/62	—	888	Mutton and lamb	1960	—	228
Brazil	1959/60	2 487	1 676	Total			1 717
BROAD BEANS				Canada ²			
Italy	1961/62	541	391	Beef and veal	1960	—	629
SUGAR CANE				Pork	1960	—	469
Argentina	1960/61	238	9 725	Mutton and lamb	1960	—	16
India	1960/61	12 320	126 410	Total			1 114
Pakistan	1960/61	1 501	15 659	United States ³			
South Africa	1960/61	—	7 847	Beef and veal	1960	—	7 182
Australia	1960/61	138	9 313	Pork	1960	—	5 275
1960/61	151	9 550	—	Mutton and lamb	1960	—	348
SUGAR BEETS				Total			12 805
Germany, Eastern	1960/61	238	6 837				
Italy	1960/61	245	7 819				
United States	1961/62	441	16 583				

NOTE: 1961/62 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

¹Final. — ²Sugar cane crushed. — ³For dessert and cooking. — ⁴From animals slaughtered in the country.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1961/62 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹Chiffre définitif. — ²Canne broyée. — ³A. coupe et à cuire. — ⁴Viande provenant des animaux abattus dans le pays.

Table 2 - Wheat : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 2 - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania ^a	94	268	277	274	89	589	702	710
Austria	204	268	277	274	348	589	702	710
Belgium	163	207	210	200	525	809	790	699
Bulgaria ^a	1 432	1 402	1 257	1 776	2 437	2 389	2 389	2 389
Czechoslovakia	785	720	646	643	1 493	1 649	1 503	1 503
Denmark	78	88	82	103	285	364	320	365
Finland	171	139	181	237	264	243	368	470
France	4 264	4 439	4 358	3 960	7 791	11 544	11 014	9 430
Germany ^a								
Eastern	472	435	418	...	1 243	1 371	1 456	...
Western	1 013	1 342	1 396	1 397	2 656	4 522	4 965	4 038
Greece	878	1 163	1 142	1 064	894	1 767	1 666	1 592
Hungary	1 385	1 116	1 051	1 016	1 909	1 909	1 768	...
Ireland	144	114	148	142	327	370	469	441
Italy	4 705	4 665	4 556	4 339	7 170	8 471	6 803	8 200
Netherlands	89	120	126	123	325	494	590	468
Norway	28	9	9	9	58	20	24	24
Poland	1 464	1 435	1 361	1 404	1 833	2 468	2 300	...
Portugal	689	847	738	568	499	623	492	404
Romania	2 728	2 988	2 836	...	2 486	4 000	3 450	...
Spain	4 162	4 379	4 244	3 800	3 625	4 644	3 528	3 275
Sweden	323	315	339	275	677	836	824	833
Switzerland ^a	98	109	109	112	260	348	378	363
United Kingdom	881	781	851	739	2 397	2 830	3 040	2 478
Yugoslavia	1 819	2 134	2 064	1 950	2 171	4 134	3 574	3 201
Total	28 010	29 350	28 530	27 050	41 150	56 620	52 580	50 080
U.S.S.R.^a	42 633	62 997	60 400	62 725	35 767	69 101	63 700	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 513	9 334	9 388	9 628	13 472	11 254	13 326	7 122
Mexico	604	946	840	...	534	1 266	1 190	...
United States	27 756	20 955	20 986	20 821	31 066	30 512	36 750	32 953
Total	38 910	31 270	31 250	31 330	45 090	43 060	51 290	41 310
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	4 378	3 599	4 600	5 175	5 837	3 960	...
Brazil	671	1 186	1 160	...	498	611	683	...
Chile	791	884	854	860	942	1 116	1 187	...
Colombia	173	160	166	180	124	140	144	...
Peru	157	158	150	...	146	161	163	...
Uruguay	509	429	423	502	469	183	413	...
Total	6 890	7 150	6 570	7 540	7 410	8 120	6 650	...
ASIA								
India	9 290	12 602	13 169	12 849	6 218	9 929	10 251	10 819
Iran	2 080	3 150	3 314	...	1 860	3 000	2 590	2 803
Iraq	936	1 490	1 271	1 352	448	657	592	851
Japan ^a	743	601	602	649	1 375	1 416	1 531	1 779
Korea, South	95	125	125	...	92	118	158	...
Lebanon	70	66	54	65	51	58	40	72
Pakistan	4 218	4 921	4 934	4 696	3 685	3 915	3 938	3 847
Syria ^a	994	1 422	1 549	1 315	762	632	553	756
Turkey ^a	4 770	7 666	7 831	7 847	4 771	7 987	8 590	7 302
Total	25 770	34 690	35 820	34 840	21 290	30 240	30 870	31 150
China, Mainland^a	23 049	24 078	26 304	...	15 912	31 294	...	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 741	1 912	1 781	996	1 105	1 497	641
Kenya	103	103	100	...	112	129	110	...
Morocco	1 287	1 710	1 658	1 556	786	956	1 067	634
South Africa	952	1 097	1 056	...	558	740	766	...
Tunisia	917	1 328	1 354	...	452	525	574	...
United Arab Republic	605	620	612	581	1 113	1 443	1 499	1 436
Total	6 060	7 260	7 330	6 980	4 300	5 170	5 680	4 240
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 937	5 463	5 666	5 161	5 402	7 449	5 920
New Zealand	51	66	67	69	139	237	225	...
Total	4 670	5 000	5 530	...	5 300	5 640	7 670	...
WORLD TOTAL	169 800	201 800	200 400	201 200	169 600	249 200	243 400	229 500

¹ 1961/62, preliminary figures. — ^a Includes spelt. — ^b Average of 3 years. — ^c Sown area. — ^d Average of 4 years. — ^e Including also mixed wheat and rye.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. — ^a Y compris l'épeautre. — ^b Moyenne de 3 années. — ^c Superficie ensencée. — ^d Moyenne de 4 années. — ^e Y compris également le mélange de blé et de seigle.

Table 3. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 3. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	32	33	33	46	132	103	143
Greece	12	18	14	22	39	67	54	89
Hungary	16	32	28	...	40	59	45	...
Italy	149	136	129	126	723	755	619	690
Portugal	27	36	37	38	115	163	151	174
Romania	*16	27	21	...	*35	55	49	...
Spain	58	67	66	66	272	386	361	334
Yugoslavia	2	6	6	...	5	21	22	...
Total	310	370	340	...	1 310	1 670	1 450	...
U.S.S.R.	*136	96	...	...	*202	214	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	*90	*121	...	...	106	*249	...	...
Dominican Republic	44	...	...	...	65	113	120	...
El Salvador	*15	9	...	...	*26	19	20	...
Mexico	96	127	131	...	173	261	270	...
Nicaragua	18	21	21	...	23	32	34	...
Panama	*62	97	89	...	*84	119	97	...
United States	752	642	645	646	1 925	2 433	2 477	2 479
Total	1 140	1 230	1 240	...	2 520	3 390	3 430	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	56	46	...	152	190	149	...
Brazil	1 927	2 926	*3 179	...	3 025	4 915	*5 384	...
British Guiana	45	79	89	...	101	176	214	...
Chile	26	42	38	...	76	111	100	...
Colombia	*146	*206	*227	...	*249	*422	*449	...
Ecuador	71	88	95	...	141	186	163	...
Peru	53	*74	*69	...	205	*332	*272	...
Total	2 410	3 560	3 860	...	4 120	6 530	6 970	...
ASIA								
Burma	3 758	4 055	4 197	...	5 481	6 880	6 789	...
Cambodia	*1 127	1 385	1 352	1 202	*1 372	1 449	1 544	1 322
Ceylon	373	422	...	...	*570	760	762	...
China, Taiwan	762	776	766	825	1 682	2 308	2 378	2 550
Federation of Malaya	341	378	384	...	635	903	951	...
India	30 115	33 519	33 724	...	34 011	47 190	51 362	...
Indonesia	*5 876	7 197	*7 203	...	*9 441	12 402	*13 513	...
Iran	*220	300	302	...	*424	550	600	...
Iraq	174	61	76	73	203	92	118	115
Japan	2 996	3 289	3 308	...	11 991	15 626	16 073	16 290
Korea, South	*1 050	1 122	1 130	...	*2 924	3 255	3 127	...
Laos	*825	*647	...	...	*540	*469	...	...
Nepal	*91 295	*1 295	...	...	*1 134	*1 066	...	...
Pakistan	9 063	9 748	10 038	...	12 399	14 424	16 053	...
Philippines	2 350	3 306	3 158	3 229	2 767	3 740	3 655	3 852
Thailand	5 211	5 214	5 677	5 782	6 846	7 256	7 789	7 700
Viet-Nam, South	*1 814	2 503	2 318	...	*2 469	5 311	4 955	...
Total	69 220	78 440	79 130	...	97 180	131 130	138 060	...
China, Mainland	*26 819	*29 700	*31 500	...	*58 188	*80 000	*85 000	...
AFRICA								
Congo (ex-Belgian)	151	153	...	...	152	165	...	...
Gambia	*11	...	...	...	*20	...	...	...
Ghana	*20	...	...	...	*23	...	...	...
Madagascar	615	792	835	...	829	1 078	1 193	...
Sierra Leone	*316	283	...	...	*274	264	...	...
Tanganyika	*51	...	...	...	*62	*31	*35	*25
United Arab Republic	256	306	*297	...	971	1 535	*1 486	...
Zanzibar	8	7	11	...	11	14	17	...
Total	2 730	2 950	2 960	...	3 360	4 380	4 470	...
OCEANIA. Total	30	40	40	...	90	160	150	...
WORLD TOTAL	102 500	116 400	119 200	...	164 700	227 500	239 700	...

¹ 1961/62, preliminary. — * Average of 4 years. — * Average of 3 years. — * 1950/51. — * 1952/53-1954/55. — * Average of 2 years. — * 1945/46-1949/50. — * Estimated sales.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. — * Moyenne de 4 années. — * Moyenne de 3 années. — * 1950/51. — * 1952/53-1954/55. — * Moyenne de 2 années. — * 1945/46-1949/50. — * Ventes estimées.

Table 4. - Cotton (lint): Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 4. - Coton (fibre): Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	90	78	78	*65	11	16	19	*15
Greece	70	131	168	189	21	56	64	78
Hungary	*21	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—
Italy	27	36	22	*33	4	12	6	*8
Romania	*120	15	*14	*14	*11	1	*1	*1
Spain	47	225	250	309	8	64	72	100
Yugoslavia	21	13	12	*14	2	3	2	*3
Total	400	520	570	650	60	160	170	210
U.S.S.R.	2 274	2 152	2 190	...	*970	*1 603	*1 482	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
El Salvador	21	39	*51	*71	8	31	40	*57
Guatemala	*5	*18	*26	...	2	15	21	...
Mexico	676	754	836	*789	220	368	437	*407
Nicaragua	21	67	61	*73	8	28	33	*41
United States	9 798	6 142	6 195	6 334	3 105	3 170	3 107	3 165
West Indies Federation	*7	*3	*3	...	*1	—	—	...
Total	10 550	7 030	7 230	7 320	3 350	3 610	3 640	3 720
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	497	461	417	...	118	89	122	*131
Brazil ²	2 603	2 745	2 805	...	395	465	483	...
Colombia	45	*154	*150	*164	10	*66	*70	*76
Ecuador	*15	18	20	...	*3	3	4	*3
Paraguay	55	40	*61	*71	14	5	*11	*11
Peru	151	236	*250	*250	76	120	*130	*129
Venezuela	13	...	...	...	4	*8	*8	...
Total	3 380	3 690	3 740	...	620	760	830	...
ASIA								
Afghanistan	21	...	65	...	7	...	18	...
Burma	118	133	135	*152	19	12	12	*20
India ⁴	5 659	7 610	7 677	...	485	654	959	...
Iran	*133	300	325	*304	*26	81	99	*93
Iraq	*29	*49	*49	37	*4	*11	*11	*9
Korea, South	129	60	51	*59	22	9	7	*8
Pakistan ⁴	1 245	1 364	1 312	1 323	245	295	304	*304
Syria	107	227	212	*243	30	98	111	*126
Thailand	34	48	55	...	12	18	18	...
Turkey	474	624	621	*645	119	195	176	*195
Total	8 020	10 550	10 570	...	1 090	1 490	1 770	...
China, Mainland	*4 406	...	...	...	*858	2 140	...	...
AFRICA								
Angola	46	*53	*45	...	6	*8	*5	*6
Cameroun	6	55	...	...	2	7	*11	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	333	368	*202	...	46	60	*33	*22
Former French Equatorial Africa	*359	*427	*438	...	28	25	*47	...
Central African Republic	*(151)	*(167)	*(150)	...	(11)	(14)	(34)	...
Chad	*(208)	(260)	(288)	...	29	*46	*38	*37
Mozambique	*267	*297	*304	*320	*14	*30	*56	*57
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	74	129	114	141
Sudan	207	381	381	...	10	37	34	29
Tanganyika	74	182	192	...	66	65	65	*82
Uganda	624	633	613	*728	396	457	478	...
United Arab Republic	761	739	787	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3 210	3 680	3 670	...	700	900	920	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	17	*24	...	—	2	*3	...
WORLD TOTAL	31 900	33 300	33 600	...	7 600	10 900	10 900	...

¹ 1961/62, preliminary figures. — ² Average of 4 years. — ³ Data are on calendar year basis. — ⁴ Data based on trade estimates as published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee are as indicated in the following table. These figures are included in the above continental and world totals.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Moyenne de 4 années. — ³ Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. — ⁴ Les données basées sur les estimations du commerce publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton sont données dans le tableau suivant. Ces chiffres sont compris dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux du tableau ci-dessus.

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
India	5 659	7 610	7 677	7 608	575	726	1 008	911
Pakistan	1 248	1 364	1 310	1 323	261	305	304	304

² Average of 2 years. — ³ Purchases by the Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

² Moyenne de 2 années. — ³ Achats du Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

Table 5. - Cattle : Cows

Tableau 5. - Espèce bovine : Vaches

Continent and country	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept.							
		1947/48- 1951/52	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	
Thousand — Milliers									
EUROPE									
Austria.....	a	3-XII	¹ 225	1 304	1 300	1 287	1 285	1 260	1 239
	b		¹ 086	1 182	1 178	1 162	1 158	1 142	1 132
Belgium.....	a	15-V	1 003	1 113	1 101	1 106	1 134	...	...
	b		833	932	946	953	975	986	...
Bulgaria.....	a	I	665	564	577	564	630	613	594
Czechoslovakia.....	a	I	...	2 335	2 322	2 306	2 317	2 350	2 352
	b		1 981	2 096	2 084	2 071	2 056	2 080	2 072
Denmark.....	a	VII	1 529	1 484	1 448	1 499	1 415	1 433	1 436
Finland.....	a	VI	1 093	1 155	1 136	1 138	1 135	1 121	1 153
	b		¹ 329	1 360	1 339	1 327	1 340	1 335	1 349
France.....	a	X	8 067	...	9 517	9 675	...	...	...
	b		5 500	...	6 928	7 049	...	...	...
Germany									
Eastern.....	a	XII	¹ 711	2 056	2 100	2 115	2 113	2 134	2 138
Western.....	a	3-XII	¹⁶ 312	6 453	6 328	6 336	6 285	6 325	¹⁶ 373
	b		¹⁵ 584	5 777	5 659	5 641	¹⁵ 573	¹⁵ 599	¹⁵ 670
Hungary.....	a	III	¹⁹ 53	859	891	895	897	879	...
Ireland.....	a	VI	1 280	1 285	1 291	1 355	1 391	1 409	1 406
Italy.....	a	I	3 967	4 399	4 430	4 415	4 469	4 536	...
Luxembourg.....	a	V	62	66	65	65	66	65	67
	b		51	54	53	51	52	52	54
Netherlands ²	a	V	1 486	1 510	1 490	1 493	1 525	1 565	1 628
Norway.....	a	VI	754	658	640	630	622	597	...
Poland.....	a	VI	¹⁴ 963	5 455	5 600	5 767	5 931	6 025	5 885
Romania.....	a	I	¹⁰² 065	1 914	1 950	...	1 943	2 137	...
Sweden.....	a	VI	2 112	2 056	1 910	1 899	1 951	1 972	1 748
	b		1 634	1 514	1 393	1 373	1 384	1 353	1 299
Switzerland.....	a	IV	978	1 011	1 025	1 021	1 050	1 050	1 077
	b		861	886	901	891	901	916	940
United Kingdom.....	a	VI	⁴⁵ 341	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b		4 534	4 489	4 668	4 725	4 648	4 666	4 872
Yugoslavia.....	a	I	¹² 254	2 496	2 422	2 562	2 628	2 491	2 522
	b		⁴¹ 589	1 195	1 697	1 824	1 864	1 775	1 828
U.S.S.R.....	¹⁴ a	I	24 400	26 369	27 681	28 979	31 430	33 298	33 946
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
Canada.....	a	VI	4 081	4 886	5 048	5 133	5 133	5 193	5 303
	b		3 138	3 151	3 164	3 147	3 129	3 108	3 162
El Salvador.....	a	X	⁴ 216	367	369	385	357	331	...
Guatemala.....	a	III-IV	⁴ 19	...	...	485	509	537	513
	b		⁴ 207	211	¹⁰ 219	221	220	229	243
Panama.....	a	VII	...	...	326	348	352	365	367
	b		...	...	54	64	58	61	62
Puerto Rico.....	a	I	⁴ 253	173	172	173	172	191	189
United States.....	a	I	41 404	49 121	48 729	47 670	46 520	45 241	45 871
	b		23 792	23 462	22 912	22 325	21 265	20 132	19 527
West Indies Federation									
Jamaica.....	b		...	42	42	42	55	50	52
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	a	VI	...	...	19 191	17 623	16 210	16 394	17 707
Colombia.....	a	...	...	...	5 636	4 827	...	...	...
	b		...	...	2 252	2 199	...	...	...
Venezuela.....	a	...	...	2 570	2 615	2 733	...	...	...
	b		...	250	270	280	...	...	...
ASIA									
Burma.....	a	VI	⁴¹ 219	1 288	1 298	1 300	...	...	...
	b		⁴ 294	309	311	316	...	...	...
Federation of Malaya.....	a	...	152	...	115	107	...	...	...
	b		36	...	38	35	...	...	...
India.....	a	...	¹⁰⁴⁹ 873	...	¹⁰⁴⁹ 893	...	...	...	...
	b		¹⁰⁴⁶ 377	...	¹⁰⁴⁷ 248	...	...	...	...
Japan.....	a	II	¹¹ 609	...	1 981	2 026	1 856	1 889	1 804
	b		¹¹ 609	421	497	588	654	486	519
Pakistan.....	a	...	...	10 433	10 433	10 070	10 060	10 530	10 530
	b		...	6 017	6 017	5 393	5 379	8 778	8 778
Syria.....	a	XII	289	279	273	280	304	298	266
Turkey.....	a	XII	⁴⁹ 826	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b		¹² 699	3 072	3 204	3 406	...	...	¹²⁴ 113

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 5. - Cattle : Cows (concluded)

Tableau 5. - Espèce bovine : Vaches (fin)

Continent and country	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept.						
		1947/48-1951/52	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
		Thousand — Milliers						
AFRICA								
Bechuanaland.....	a	504	597	640	673	665	674	...
Ethiopia ^{21, 22}	²² a	5 600	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	...
Kenya ²³	²³ a	1 310	381	391	397	411	1 428	...
	²³ b	1 150	...	296	389	403	...	413
Mozambique.....	b	1 373	500	508	509	534	...	...
	²⁴ b	15	6	6	7	6	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Southern Rhodesia ²⁵	²⁵ a	1 571	511	551	593	563	556	...
	b	151	49	49	53	52	53	83
Northern Rhodesia ²⁷	a	1 447	481	489	501	511	525	484
Nyasaland ²⁷	a	1 179	187	189	193	203	205	...
South Africa ²⁸	a	2 921	3 340	3 036	3 105	3 129	...	...
Swaziland.....	a	1 180	185	187	199	209	214	...
	²⁹ b	1 140	143	145	...	156	160	...
Tunisia.....	a	2 215	2 250	200	200	200	200	...
	b	...	36	36	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	³⁰ a	8 406	9 101	9 352	9 885	9 818	9 527	9 652
	³⁰ b	3 949	4 130	4 243	4 287	4 213	4 113	4 007
New Zealand ³¹	a	2 726	3 199	...	3 240	3 241	3 202	...
	³¹ b	1 935	2 108	...	2 108	2 075	1 931	1 887

a - Cows and heifers 2 years of age and over.
b - Cows, including heifers in calf, kept primarily for milk.

a - Vaches et génisses ayant au moins 2 ans.
b - Vaches et génisses pleines pour la production du lait.

¹Average of 4 years. - ²All cows. - ³Cows, including heifers in calf. - ⁴Average of 2 years. - ⁵Including cows kept for milk and draught purposes, but excluding those kept only for draught. - ⁶Including the Saar. - ⁷Excluding animals on areas of less than 1 hectare. - ⁸Including buffalo cows. - ⁹Average of 3 years. - ¹⁰February. - ¹¹Cows and heifers over 1 year old. - ¹²Milking cows. - ¹³All cows, including heifers in milk and in calf. - ¹⁴Dairy cows. - ¹⁵Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk purposes. - ¹⁶Cows kept primarily for milk and cows used for draught only. - ¹⁷All females over 3 years old. - ¹⁸Cows over 3 years old for breeding and for milk. - ¹⁹1951 census. - ²⁰1956 census. - ²¹Standing estimate, 1954/55 onward. - ²²Excluding Eritrea. - ²³European- and Asian-owned animals. - ²⁴Dairy cattle. - ²⁵1959 census. - ²⁶European-owned. - ²⁷Total numbers. Date of enumeration, 30 September for European-owned and 31 December for African-owned. - ²⁸October. - ²⁹Cows and heifers one year old and over. - ³⁰Cows and heifers one year old and over kept for milk purposes. - ³¹Excludes estimates for interior boroughs.

¹Moyenne de 4 années. - ²Toutes les vaches. - ³Vaches, y compris génisses pleines. - ⁴Moyenne de 2 années. - ⁵Y compris les vaches laitières et de trait, mais non compris les vaches de trait seulement. - ⁶Y compris la Sarre. - ⁷Non compris les animaux dans les exploitations agricoles de moins de 1 hectare. - ⁸Y compris les bufflonnes. - ⁹Moyenne de 3 années. - ¹⁰Février. - ¹¹Vaches et génisses de plus d'un an. - ¹²Vaches laitières. - ¹³Toutes les vaches, y compris les génisses en période de lactation ou en état de gestation. - ¹⁴Vaches de laitières. - ¹⁵Vaches et génisses laitières ayant au moins 2 ans. - ¹⁶Principalement vaches laitières et vaches de trait seulement. - ¹⁷Toutes femelles de plus de 3 ans. - ¹⁸Vaches de plus de 3 ans pour l'élevage et pour le lait. - ¹⁹Recensement de 1951. - ²⁰Recensement de 1956. - ²¹Estimation permanente, à partir de 1954/55. - ²²Non compris l'Erythrée. - ²³Animaux appartenant aux Européens et aux Asiatiques. - ²⁴Bovins laitières. - ²⁵Recensement de 1959. - ²⁶Animaux appartenant aux Européens. - ²⁷Nombres totaux. Date de dénombrement, 30 septembre pour les animaux appartenant aux Européens et 31 décembre pour les animaux appartenant aux Africains. - ²⁸Octobre. - ²⁹Vaches et génisses ayant au moins 1 an. - ³⁰Vaches et génisses laitières ayant au moins 1 an. - ³¹Non compris les estimations pour régions de l'intérieur du pays.

Table 10. - Tobacco (concluded from p. 29)

Tableau 10. - Tabac (suite de la p. 29)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 78% of world exports and imports in 1959.

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 78% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

¹Data for 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

¹Les données pour 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 6. - Wool, greasy : Production, 1951-60

Tableau 6. - Laine en suint : Production, 1951-60

Country Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1 000 quintals										
EUROPE										
Albania.....	*23	*23	*23	*20	*33	*32	*29	*31	*30	*30
Austria ¹	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
Belgium.....	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Bulgaria.....	143	133	128	143	144	150	149	171	193	210
Czechoslovakia.....									29	25
Finland.....	14	11	10	11	9	7	6	5	4	4
France.....	*222	*222	*240	*249	*249	*254	*236	*236	*249	*259
Germany.....										
Eastern.....						72	77	80	83	77
Western.....	69	65	61	55	49	46	46	46	44	43
Greece.....	77	87	96	105	106	106	108	112	114	115
Hungary.....					57	65	67	73	80	84
Iceland.....	16	15	16	19	24	26	26	28	28	28
Ireland.....	63	70	72	75	82	86	88	99	104	*108
Italy ¹	155	151	150	142	131	122	122	124	126	*132
Netherlands.....	8	9	10	9	9	10	12	13	12	10
Norway.....	32	34	35	35	36	36	38	38	41	*36
Poland ¹	51	57	66	89	98	98	93	90	92	89
Portugal.....	90	86	108	111	109	107	112	111	108	112
Romania.....	160	166	186	192	207	195	191	196	210	218
Spain.....	352	310	300	320	340	328	335	340	380	363
Sweden.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	...
Switzerland ¹	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
United Kingdom.....	416	431	454	476	463	474	515	538	560	544
Yugoslavia ¹	155	151	157	167	163	149	140	141	143	135
Total	2 150	2 130	2 240	2 360	2 420	2 400	2 460	2 520	2 650	2 640
U.S.S.R.	1 842	2 109	2 273	2 241	2 511	2 574	2 856	3 180	3 520	*3 510
N. and CENT AMERICA										
Canada ¹	31	35	37	37	36	36	36	35	38	38
Mexico.....						45	...	57	...	...
United States ¹	1 234	1 317	1 379	1 405	1 415	1 411	1 344	1 340	1 445	1 468
Total	1 330	1 410	1 470	1 480	1 490	1 490	1 420	1 430	1 540	1 560
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina.....	1 737	1 894	1 920	1 850	1 700	1 750	1 820	1 850	1 920	1 920
Brazil.....	205	212	242	254	275	281	283	316	304	*304
Chile.....	190	200	180	190	190	195	*209	*209	*218	*222
Colombia.....	15	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falkland Islands.....	19	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru.....	90	90	90	100	100	95	80	90	100	*100
Uruguay ¹	848	861	919	872	805	804	...	754	802	682
Total	3 150	3 340	3 440	3 360	3 170	3 220	3 370	3 310	3 440	3 320
ASIA										
Afghanistan.....	*60	*60	*60	*60	*60	*60	*60	...	...	...
Cyprus.....	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	...	...
India.....	270	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...
Iran.....	*155	*166	*172	*177	*195	*200	*195	*200	250	...
Iraq.....	*145	*145	*150	*150	*154	*154	*150	*136	*136	*127
Japan.....	15	20	24	26	27	30	31	...	32	29
Nepal.....	*15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan.....	108	127	...	136	136	...	154	141	145	145
Syria.....	71	79	80	83	91	102	105	97	107	...
Turkey.....	331	353	369	361	367	386	402	420	464	474
Total	1 200	1 280	1 310	1 330	1 350	1 430	1 490	1 480	1 600	1 600
China Mainland	*435	*462	*503	*544	*570	*575	*620	*655	*750	...
AFRICA										
Algeria.....	52	64	86	84	85	84	99	86	468	*86
Basutoland.....	40	37	32	36	35	36	32	29	33	31
South Africa.....	1 057	1 158	1 191	1 293	1 324	1 363	1 277	1 336	1 337	1 334
South West Africa.....	42	47	59	56	63	56	52	77	74	...
Tunisia.....	31	32	36	40	38	40	40	40	39	...
United Arab Republic.....	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Total	1 400	1 560	1 620	1 730	1 790	1 790	1 700	1 800	1 800	1 800
OCEANIA										
Australia.....	4 899	5 811	5 649	5 818	6 396	7 085	6 504	7 216	7 620	7 330
New Zealand.....	1 846	1 896	1 932	2 064	2 096	2 227	2 252	2 449	2 617	2 667
Total	6 740	7 710	7 580	7 880	8 490	9 310	8 760	9 670	10 240	10 000
WORLD TOTAL	18 250	20 000	20 440	20 920	21 790	22 790	22 700	24 040	25 540	25 180

¹Shorn wool only. — ²Excluding Newfoundland. — ³Greasy equivalent of pulled wool included at 170 percent of actual weight. — ⁴Excluding Sahara Territories.

¹Laine de tonte seulement. — ²Non compris Terre-Neuve. — ³Laine de peau convertie, à raison de 170 pour cent de son poids réel, en équivalent de laine en suint. — ⁴Non compris les Territoires sahariens.

Table 7. - Coffee : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 7. - Café : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	39.5	46.2	43.3	46.7	32.9	17.5	29.5	36.3	18.3	29.6	37.1	17.3	33.3	...
Dominican Republic	21.7	25.8	21.9	29.2	18.7	9.2	11.3	11.6	*8.9	13.5	16.7	*3.7	...	...
El Salvador	83.2	80.5	83.0	89.5	60.9	36.6	63.6	67.2	48.1	69.8	79.5	30.6	53.7	...
Guatemala	61.8	71.4	82.7	79.9	61.2	24.4	46.4	52.9	31.1	49.4	56.3	21.1	45.0	...
Haiti	*20.7	*32.8	*21.9	*23.7	*21.0	*7.1	*12.0	*16.9	*10.8	*15.6	*18.5	*5.8	*9.5	*18.5
Mexico	88.8	78.7	74.6	83.0	64.8	38.8	*57.6	*61.0	39.0	61.2	71.7	22.2	56.0	71.7
Nicaragua	22.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	19.9	8.3	14.3	15.8	10.7	15.4	19.9	*14.5	*19.4	*19.9
United States ¹	23.5	31.3	34.1	32.8	22.8	7.9	15.8	23.7	10.1	18.0	24.4	8.8	15.4	...
Total	351.2	389.6	377.8	406.6	302.2	149.8	250.5	285.4	177.0	273.5	323.1	124.0	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	859.2	772.9	1 046.2	1 009.1	552.9	253.9	447.5	793.7	219.1	477.6	780.5	225.9	*435.3	*738.2
Colombia	289.4	326.4	384.8	356.3	233.8	78.6	174.0	293.3	81.6	150.4	248.8	74.2	162.7	...
Ecuador	29.0	30.2	23.4	32.4	23.9	2.6	3.5	16.9	1.8	4.1	22.8	6.7	*7.9	17.1
Venezuela	28.5	35.6	28.2	24.7	28.1	10.0	20.0	24.4	7.8	14.4	17.4	*12.4	...	...
Total	1 206.1	1 165.1	1 482.6	1 422.5	838.7	345.1	645.0	1 128.3	310.3	646.5	1 069.5	317.2	...	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	42.8	31.2	24.8	27.2	24.5	5.2	11.2	16.5	6.0	12.6	18.2	10.5	...	...
India	13.4	14.9	14.4	16.4	10.3	2.8	8.5	11.2	3.1	8.1	9.8	6.6	18.7	...
Indonesia	51.0	27.2	38.1	41.2	20.5	3.2	8.5	16.9	8.9	11.5	18.6	...	...	...
Total	107.2	73.3	77.3	84.8	55.3	11.2	28.2	44.6	18.0	32.2	46.6	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	72.2	77.3	89.0	87.2	7.6	26.2	42.3	52.3	20.1	38.8	57.0	27.1	53.4	...
Cameroun	16.9	26.5	29.5	30.5	24.7	10.7	22.8	28.2	5.7	19.0	26.1	9.7	21.7	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	66.0	69.4	91.8	*90.0	58.4	12.8	37.2	77.3	*15.2	*36.0	*62.9	*8.5	*16.9	...
Ethiopia ²	50.2	39.1	44.9	51.0	34.4	13.1	29.4	37.3	15.3	33.7	46.1	22.7	42.4	51.5
Guinea	9.7	10.3	*15.0	16.0	9.5	3.4	8.5	*11.6	*3.0	9.8	10.6	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	101.2	112.5	104.7	147.5	86.5	35.0	59.3	78.9	34.4	66.1	100.1	43.6	80.9	...
Kenya	22.6	25.4	26.3	28.2	15.6	9.9	14.0	18.6	8.8	12.9	18.0	12.2	19.2	...
Madagascar	48.3	47.8	37.9	40.2	27.4	6.3	10.9	23.5	10.0	17.7	26.4	10.8	20.6	...
Tanganyika	18.8	22.6	19.9	25.5	14.0	6.5	8.0	11.1	8.4	11.1	15.5	11.2	16.1	...
Uganda	85.4	80.0	89.8	118.7	57.8	25.4	46.4	67.1	30.8	53.1	84.0	34.3	57.0	...
Total	491.3	510.9	548.8	634.8	335.9	149.3	278.8	405.9	151.7	298.2	446.7	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	2 243	2 194	2 600	2 660	1 570	685	1 255	1 950	685	1 305	1 970	680	1 310	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	50.6	51.9	58.3	65.8	40.7	15.7	31.5	43.8	18.3	34.4	51.4	11.7	31.2	...
Czechoslovakia	5.2	5.4	7.5	7.1	3.7	2.2	3.8	5.3	3.4	4.6	6.1	1.8	7.5	...
Denmark	33.0	37.3	38.4	41.9	27.5	8.4	18.4	27.6	10.0	20.1	29.6	10.0	21.5	32.1
Finland	30.3	31.4	33.6	34.1	22.7	8.1	15.4	23.6	7.3	15.9	23.9	7.2	15.3	...
France	181.6	189.0	196.8	197.7	139.7	52.6	103.7	147.2	50.3	101.5	146.5	50.0	102.1	...
Germany, Western	154.0	159.7	186.6	199.4	113.5	40.9	86.6	132.1	42.8	91.3	139.3	42.6	100.9	150.4
Italy	77.7	81.4	84.0	99.2	60.9	20.2	40.4	60.2	25.5	49.2	72.9	27.0	52.0	...
Netherlands	39.2	43.3	51.2	55.0	33.2	12.3	26.4	37.1	13.3	27.1	41.1	15.0	34.2	52.9
Norway	23.6	26.5	25.1	29.0	18.8	5.3	12.4	19.1	5.9	13.8	21.0	6.2	13.8	...
Portugal	8.6	10.8	10.5	11.1	8.0	2.6	6.1	7.7	2.7	3.9	8.1	3.0	6.3	9.8
Spain	12.3	12.5	17.9	15.7	8.7	4.7	7.9	11.2	3.1	7.5	11.6	7.5	...	...
Sweden	57.4	63.8	68.0	73.3	46.9	15.0	32.5	50.0	17.8	35.8	53.4	17.5	37.2	...
Switzerland	22.1	23.0	26.8	29.9	18.4	7.5	15.0	19.9	7.7	16.2	22.5	7.4	16.4	23.3
United Kingdom	45.3	44.2	53.0	55.2	33.3	10.3	27.6	37.5	14.5	26.8	38.6	16.9	34.3	46.8
Total	740.9	780.2	857.7	914.4	576.0	205.8	425.7	622.3	222.6	448.1	666.0	223.8	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	50.2	53.7	60.9	59.7	39.3	13.2	28.9	44.4	13.7	28.9	43.5	15.9	33.2	...
United States	1 252.1	1 209.7	1 390.2	1 324.0	852.2	367.5	675.5	1 063.2	324.1	646.0	984.9	354.6	687.3	...
Total	1 302.3	1 263.4	1 451.1	1 383.7	891.5	380.7	704.4	1 107.6	337.8	674.9	1 028.4	370.5	720.5	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	35.1	39.7	19.0	27.6	28.2	2.6	9.0	14.5	1.8	8.8	17.6	5.5	*11.0	...
Chile	5.9	5.5	2.0	9.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	6.2	7.9	*1.8	*2.9	...
Total	41.0	45.2	21.0	36.9	32.5	3.2	9.7	15.6	2.9	15.0	25.5	7.3	13.9	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	36.7	35.8	32.4	39.6	27.8	5.4	11.5	18.0	12.8	16.9	21.9	9.4	25.8	...
Thailand ³	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.2	1.6	...	...
Total	40.2	39.2	36.9	45.2	30.0	6.3	13.2	20.6	13.8	18.9	25.1	11.0	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	27.3	27.3	29.7	30.2	21.0	8.4	16.9	24.5	8.1	17.2	23.0	7.0	15.2	...
South Africa	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.6	8.2	2.2	5.3	8.1	2.6	6.1	8.9	2.5	5.2	...
Sudan	8.2	4.1	8.0	6.4	3.8	2.8	5.0	7.3	1.6	2.9	4.9	*2.6	*6.9	...
United Arab Republic	3.4	5.8	3.9	2.3	3.9	0.4	1.8	2.2	...	...	1.8	...	*2.2	...
Total	50.0	48.0	52.6	50.5	36.9	13.8	29.0	42.1	12.3	26.2	38.6	12.1	29.5	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	2 269	2 271	2 551	2 565	1 635	645	1 245	1 905	620	1 360	1 989	660	1 345	...

NOTE: Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Re-exports, including small quantities of exports. — ² Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — ³ Quarterly data refer to Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations et 95% des importations totales.

¹ Réexportations, y compris des exportations de peu d'importance. — ² Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — ³ Les données trimestrielles se rapportent à Bangkok seulement.

Table 8. - Tea : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 8. - Thé : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom ¹	12.5	13.4	18.3	13.7	11.0	5.0	10.1	14.0	3.1	6.8	10.4	3.2	7.2	10.3
ASIA														
Ceylon.....	167.0	186.5	174.0	185.9	137.3	39.8	79.4	126.6	47.0	93.6	143.6	46.5	94.2	...
China, Taiwan.....	12.0	11.9	14.4	11.9	9.0	2.4	5.5	7.7	3.1	5.8	8.8	...	...	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ²	6.9	5.8	6.1	4.3	4.3	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.4	2.3	3.1	1.2	...	...
Hong Kong.....	3.8	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	...
India.....	201.3	229.7	214.3	193.6	149.8	36.1	64.7	132.1	39.1	60.2	113.4	43.1	66.5	...
Indonesia.....	35.7	34.6	29.7	35.0	26.1	5.4	15.9	22.3	8.5	17.3	26.1	8.2	16.7	...
Tanganyika.....	11.1	7.6	8.0	10.1	6.0	1.3	3.3	6.0	2.2	4.5	6.6	1.9	3.2	...
Pakistan.....	4.5	5.7	5.9	1.8	3.3	0.3	0.4	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	...	...	...
Total.....	442.3	484.8	454.2	444.6	338.1	87.2	173.2	302.9	103.3	186.1	304.7	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Kenya.....	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.0	6.0	2.5	4.9	7.1	3.0	6.0	8.4	2.6	4.4	...
Mozambique.....	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.1	5.7	3.1	6.2	7.4	3.0	6.1	7.3	3.3	7.0	8.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.	9.1	9.5	10.2	11.1	7.3	5.1	8.1	8.6	5.4	8.7	9.6	5.8	10.0	...
Tanganyika.....	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.1	2.5	0.7	2.0	...
Uganda.....	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.9	2.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.8	1.6	...
Total.....	27.3	29.8	33.9	37.3	23.1	12.1	22.4	27.6	13.3	24.8	30.6	13.2	25.0	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	540	587	562	555	410	115	230	380	135	245	385	135	250	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western.....	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	4.6	1.4	3.3	4.9	1.7	3.4	5.0	1.3	2.9	4.7
Ireland.....	12.5	8.7	10.1	9.8	5.9	2.9	5.8	6.8	4.1	6.0	7.3	4.0	6.2	7.5
Netherlands.....	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.8	7.2	2.4	4.9	5.9	2.3	4.8	7.4	2.4	5.0	...
United Kingdom.....	269.5	266.8	235.1	240.1	179.5	60.3	100.6	155.9	69.5	115.4	163.6	77.9	126.6	185.0
Total.....	297.0	291.5	261.8	266.8	197.2	67.0	114.6	173.5	77.6	129.6	183.3	85.6	140.7	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	21.3	20.2	20.7	19.9	14.1	4.4	10.2	15.0	4.8	9.4	14.0	4.5	9.1	...
United States.....	46.4	46.9	49.8	52.2	34.1	11.9	25.5	36.9	14.8	28.5	40.7	12.4	24.2	...
Total.....	67.7	67.1	70.5	72.1	48.2	16.3	35.7	51.9	19.6	37.9	54.7	16.9	33.3	...
ASIA														
Arab States.....	5.8	7.6	6.4	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.5	4.9	2.3	4.2	5.3	2.1	3.7	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore.	8.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.8	1.6	3.2	5.2	1.9	3.2	4.9	1.3	...	...
Hong Kong.....	7.0	6.4	5.0	6.1	4.4	0.8	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.2	4.2	1.3	3.3	...
Iran ³	13.3	12.3	9.9	8.6	8.6	2.1	3.5	5.6	3.3	3.4	5.7	2.4	4.1	...
Iraq.....	16.7	15.8	19.9	23.0	10.8	5.5	9.9	14.0	5.0	10.0	16.8	3.7	...	...
Total.....	51.6	48.9	48.0	51.1	33.8	11.9	22.0	33.1	13.8	23.0	36.9	10.8	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	3.5	3.8	4.3	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.3	...
Morocco.....	13.6	17.2	9.2	12.8	11.6	1.8	3.2	4.1	0.6	6.6	10.1	3.0	...	...
South Africa.....	12.8	13.6	13.1	14.3	10.1	2.6	6.3	9.4	3.7	7.2	10.2	3.7	7.1	...
Sudan.....	7.3	7.1	9.4	5.0	6.9	...	2.6	4.9	1.3	1.7	3.2	...	...	...
United Arab Republic.....	15.7	22.9	19.4	20.3	13.8	3.0	7.0	12.9	5.8	10.5	15.9	7.0	...	...
Total.....	52.9	64.6	55.4	55.1	45.0	8.9	21.5	34.7	12.0	27.4	41.3	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	28.0	26.9	27.4	29.1	20.9	5.9	12.2	20.4	7.4	14.1	22.7	6.7	12.9	...
New Zealand.....	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.2	5.5	1.4	2.9	4.9	1.8	3.7	6.0	1.9	...	...
Total.....	35.9	34.4	34.4	36.3	26.4	7.3	15.1	25.3	9.2	17.8	28.7	8.6	...	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	586	591	561	570	410	135	250	380	160	280	410	165	280	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 84% of world imports in 1959.

¹Re-exports only. — ²Includes re-exports. — ³Iranian year beginning 20-23 March of the year stated. — ⁴Data for 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations mondiales et 84% des importations mondiales.

¹Réexportations seulement. — ²Y compris les réexportations. — ³Année iranienne commençant le 20-23 mars de l'année indiquée. — ⁴Les données pour 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 9. - Cocoa beans : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 9. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom ¹	6.8	5.0	8.5	4.7	3.5	2.2	4.6	5.9	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	5.4	6.1
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica.....	7.3	7.7	11.5	11.8	4.2	2.5	5.7	8.2	2.6	4.8	7.2	2.6	5.3	...
Dominican Republic.....	24.0	24.1	21.7	26.1	22.1	2.7	13.4	17.5	3.8	19.2	24.3	*1.3	*5.6	...
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	7.2	8.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	4.2	6.3	6.9	4.2	6.5	6.9	4.1	5.3	5.6
United States ¹	10.8	10.7	11.2	7.6	6.4	4.6	8.0	9.4	2.4	4.3	5.8	3.3	4.8	...
Total.....	49.3	50.7	51.6	52.8	40.0	14.0	33.4	42.0	13.0	34.8	44.2	11.3	21.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil.....	109.7	103.4	79.6	125.5	62.3	22.2	33.8	64.5	16.6	53.9	93.8	23.0	37.5	...
Ecuador.....	26.9	22.2	28.2	36.5	17.8	7.2	18.4	24.6	6.4	19.2	26.0	10.9	19.8	...
Venezuela.....	14.9	13.5	7.8	12.0	12.0	5.1	6.5	7.2	2.6	6.3	7.2	...	...	...
Total.....	151.5	139.1	115.6	174.0	92.1	34.5	58.7	96.3	25.6	79.4	127.0	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Cameroon.....	53.5	54.4	53.4	58.9	41.0	34.1	37.0	40.6	28.4	39.1	42.5	34.2	44.4	...
Congo (ex-Belgian).....	4.9	4.8	3.8	5.7	3.8	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.4	3.7	*0.9	...	...
Ghana.....	264.4	200.5	254.2	307.7	159.2	74.5	145.8	204.4	91.6	202.9	255.6	99.3	240.4	...
Ivory Coast.....	66.5	46.3	63.3	62.9	29.8	22.9	32.5	37.1	22.6	27.4	30.8	46.5	60.3	...
Nigeria.....	137.5	89.0	145.1	156.4	53.0	59.2	90.9	108.2	43.0	95.6	120.5	50.5	*88.2	...
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	10.6	7.9	6.9	10.2	*6.0	1.7	3.4	5.4	2.1	5.7	8.6	...	...	...
Togo.....	3.1	6.9	8.4	9.4	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.8	5.1	6.1	8.4	...
Total.....	540.5	409.8	535.1	611.2	297.0	197.2	315.8	403.6	193.3	378.9	466.8	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	806	659	777	910	470	270	450	600	250	535	690	315	585	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	10.1	8.4	10.2	10.6	6.3	2.6	5.1	7.7	2.8	5.2	7.9	3.2	5.9	8.8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	10.7	6.9	10.2	14.5	5.2	3.6	6.1	9.5	4.3	8.3	11.1	5.6	9.3	...
Czechoslovakia.....	8.3	10.0	12.3	10.4	7.6	2.9	5.5	7.3	2.7	5.5	8.0	4.4	6.8	...
France.....	59.6	55.9	56.2	56.7	40.8	17.8	34.6	44.2	15.7	29.3	38.8	17.9	33.6	...
Germany, Western.....	108.4	90.3	103.9	113.5	69.7	26.6	52.1	73.3	30.5	50.0	79.1	30.5	59.6	90.6
Italy.....	28.2	21.9	27.2	28.0	16.7	7.5	15.0	19.2	6.6	13.9	20.2	9.8	19.2	...
Netherlands.....	75.9	62.1	75.7	83.6	50.1	21.0	40.3	57.1	22.0	44.2	61.2	29.7	54.3	75.3
Poland.....	6.3	3.7	8.0	10.8	7.5	0.2	4.7	5.9	3.9	6.7	7.7	2.8	3.9	...
Spain.....	21.5	20.3	20.2	18.5	16.0	6.1	11.8	16.6	5.6	12.6	15.6	6.0	...	...
Sweden.....	7.1	6.4	6.8	7.1	5.2	1.6	3.5	5.4	2.0	4.6	6.0	2.2	4.0	6.0
Switzerland.....	11.5	7.9	12.2	15.5	7.6	4.5	9.2	10.7	6.6	12.7	15.2	10.2	15.2	18.6
United Kingdom.....	102.9	92.6	86.9	99.0	73.7	53.8	65.7	75.6	36.1	63.1	73.5	24.7	48.2	67.5
Total.....	450.5	391.4	429.8	468.2	306.4	148.2	253.6	331.5	138.8	256.1	344.3	147.0	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	13.6	11.0	12.7	15.4	9.3	2.3	7.0	10.5	3.1	7.3	13.8	2.5	6.8	...
United States.....	231.6	200.9	219.2	249.9	142.5	57.8	118.5	163.2	53.4	139.4	196.8	98.4	222.6	...
Total.....	245.2	211.9	231.9	265.3	151.8	60.1	125.5	173.7	56.5	146.7	210.6	100.9	229.4	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	7.0	8.5	3.6	4.9	6.6	0.5	2.5	3.3	0.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	...	...
Colombia.....	11.0	6.0	7.0	3.6	4.0	1.9	3.5	5.6	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.8	...	...
Total.....	18.0	14.5	10.6	8.5	10.6	2.4	6.0	8.9	1.6	2.7	5.2	1.5	...	...
ASIA														
Japan.....	6.1	5.4	8.3	9.6	3.7	1.8	4.6	6.1	2.3	4.6	7.2	3.2	5.9	...
AFRICA														
South Africa.....	3.2	2.8	2.7	5.0	2.6	0.9	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.3	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	8.3	9.6	10.3	13.0	7.6	3.7	7.9	9.3	4.3	8.5	12.4	4.1	9.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	810	683	784	860	520	245	450	600	230	470	650	290	580	...

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cocoa when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cocoa. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Re-exports. — * Excluding transshipments from Venezuela.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations et 88% des importations mondiales.

¹ Réexportations. — * Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela.

Table 10. - Tobacco : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 10. - Tabac : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EUROPE														
Greece	69.0	62.4	54.9	70.0	21.7	11.2	18.2	22.4	13.2	19.6	29.4	15.0	22.6	...
Italy	12.3	12.9	11.8	13.4	8.6	2.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	6.4	9.3	3.4	7.0	...
Netherlands	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.5
Yugoslavia	16.1	23.2	16.2	18.5	16.2	6.1	7.1	10.4	5.4	8.3	10.7	3.4	9.4	...
Total	100.5	101.3	84.4	103.6	48.5	20.3	31.3	41.7	21.0	35.1	50.5	22.3	40.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	17.0	13.4	18.5	16.9	12.3	5.9	14.4	16.4	10.7	14.7	15.6	11.9	16.2	...
Cuba	25.2	26.0	26.1	24.2	19.3	6.3	12.8	19.0	8.3	19.0	21.9	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	11.8	11.5	12.2	15.2	5.7	2.7	4.4	7.4	...	1.1	9.6	...	...	...
United States	227.2	218.8	212.1	224.6	134.3	35.4	69.5	136.8	34.8	65.6	130.1	39.9	74.5	135.2
Total	281.2	269.7	268.9	280.9	171.6	50.3	101.1	179.6	54.5	100.4	177.2	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	29.4	30.4	28.8	31.6	12.3	7.3	10.8	16.8	5.6	9.1	18.3	5.1	...	...
Colombia	5.7	4.5	4.9	6.3	4.0	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	5.0	5.9	2.5	6.8	...
Total	35.1	34.9	33.7	37.9	16.3	10.0	14.5	20.8	9.2	14.1	24.2	7.6	...	...
ASIA														
India	36.4	48.1	37.7	40.7	43.9	8.7	22.7	31.9	10.8	26.4	35.1	15.8	30.4	...
Indonesia	14.2	21.4	15.5	22.1	19.3	2.4	8.0	12.6	3.0	11.3	18.8	...	...	...
Japan	3.5	3.7	5.6	5.5	2.7	0.9	2.6	3.5	1.0	1.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	...
Turkey	88.5	56.1	66.8	58.0	46.7	31.8	47.2	49.0	19.7	35.0	37.3	26.7	39.0	...
Total	142.6	129.3	125.6	126.3	112.6	43.8	80.5	97.0	34.5	74.4	94.3	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	4.3	7.8	4.7	8.4	7.3	0.2	1.6	4.3	0.4	1.0	8.3	0.5	2.9	...
Madagascar	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.0	4.3	...	...	3.4	...	0.3	2.8	...	0.5	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	63.0	65.0	79.8	87.2	52.1	4.7	30.1	63.2	6.7	32.2	69.7	9.0	39.9	...
Total	71.5	77.1	88.2	98.6	63.7	4.9	31.7	70.9	7.1	33.5	80.8	9.5	43.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	798	769	766	815	520	165	330	525	160	320	535	180	370	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	12.5	10.2	8.6	7.4	7.7	2.6	4.6	6.4	1.6	2.8	4.9	3.7	5.7	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.4	26.2	26.9	29.3	19.6	6.3	13.4	20.1	6.7	14.2	21.3	7.0	14.3	...
Czechoslovakia	12.6	15.5	13.9	15.0	12.0	3.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	10.0	12.0	5.0	11.0	...
Denmark	11.4	11.2	12.9	12.2	6.2	3.5	6.5	8.1	3.8	5.7	8.3	3.9	6.1	8.7
Finland	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.1	3.5	1.3	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.9	4.3	1.4	2.7	...
France	30.4	31.3	30.4	26.5	22.9	8.5	13.7	19.9	5.8	9.6	18.8	7.2	12.5	...
Germany, Western	76.5	77.7	80.8	87.5	57.8	16.7	36.1	56.6	17.7	38.6	61.9	20.3	42.7	65.2
Ireland	4.9	6.1	5.0	7.3	3.2	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.0	...
Italy	6.9	6.9	7.0	8.0	5.4	3.9	4.9	6.7	0.9	3.4	6.0	2.3	4.2	...
Netherlands	32.7	34.9	33.9	47.6	25.3	8.2	16.7	24.7	7.9	16.8	25.6	18.8	24.4	30.8
Norway	4.5	4.5	3.9	7.9	3.2	1.1	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.5	1.2	1.9	...
Poland	11.8	11.8	12.9	11.8	10.6	3.8	9.3	11.6	2.0	8.9	9.0	2.7	5.6	...
Portugal	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.0	4.0	0.9	2.7	3.9	1.1	2.5	4.1	1.1	2.5	...
Spain	21.2	29.3	24.3	28.7	21.6	4.4	11.3	16.5	4.4	8.4	18.2	4.3	...	...
Sweden	10.4	6.3	7.2	11.8	3.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.9	5.3	1.5	2.6	...
Switzerland	12.1	12.8	12.7	9.3	9.3	3.0	6.2	9.3	3.1	6.6	10.0	3.4	7.2	...
United Kingdom	144.6	143.3	136.8	165.6	90.3	14.3	41.4	79.7	24.0	49.1	96.4	21.9	48.0	94.4
Total	428.2	438.5	428.2	492.4	306.0	83.0	180.1	283.2	92.2	188.6	314.7	106.7	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	56.3	62.9	68.9	72.4	46.5	17.3	34.5	51.9	18.4	36.8	40.5	19.2	34.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Uruguay	4.0	1.7	6.2	3.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	4.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	0.7	...	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.8	0.9	2.1	3.6	1.8	2.7	3.8	1.5	2.9	...
India	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.8	...
Indonesia	8.6	3.3	0.9	0.5	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	...	0.4	0.5	...	...	...
Japan	2.3	2.7	5.7	6.8	2.2	4.5	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.4	6.6	6.5	9.0	...
Viet-Nam	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.7	...
Total	20.7	14.1	15.3	14.4	11.8	6.8	10.4	13.2	6.5	9.3	12.4	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.1	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.1	1.7	3.7	5.3	1.3	3.2	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	5.5	5.2	4.2	*1.0	3.8	0.2	0.8	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	3.3	2.6	0.4	2.6	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	...	...
South Africa	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	...	0.5	1.4	...	0.6	...
Tunisia	1.6	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	...
United Arab Republic	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.8	8.7	2.7	6.0	8.7	2.5	5.7	8.6	2.7	...	...
Total	34.6	35.3	31.9	28.9	24.7	6.1	13.3	21.5	6.0	13.5	22.0	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	20.6	19.4	17.0	14.2	12.9	5.2	7.2	10.7	4.0	7.0	11.2	5.2	9.0	...
New Zealand	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.7	...	...
Total	23.4	22.8	20.4	17.1	15.7	6.2	9.2	13.6	4.7	8.4	13.2	5.9	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	727	741	734	795	526	155	320	500	160	325	510	185	345	...

For notes, see bottom of page 24.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 24.

Table 11. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat:
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 11. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	82.8	71.7	59.6	70.9	56.9	12.7	25.7	41.3	20.3	39.5	56.3	11.6	20.7	35.3
a	18.7	20.0	18.1	18.7	16.5	2.7	10.1	14.5	4.0	11.5	15.5	7.4	19.3	25.9
c	13.7	17.5	25.2	34.3	12.0	4.5	10.4	17.5	9.1	16.3	24.3	10.1	23.0	36.0
e	24.8	25.9	29.4	31.6	18.3	6.7	12.3	19.6	8.3	16.1	23.5	7.7	14.3	21.7
France	10.8	4.5	30.0	62.5	3.0	2.3	6.0	17.4	11.1	24.6	42.8	21.9	47.2	...
a	1.0	0.9	5.7	12.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	4.6	8.5	2.3	4.9	...
c	0.9	0.5	3.0	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.2	2.3	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, Western	7.2	15.9	14.7	19.9	11.0	2.5	6.1	10.9	5.0	11.8	17.6	3.1	6.4	9.1
Ireland	27.1	26.6	35.4	47.9	17.7	6.9	11.4	22.0	13.8	20.6	31.2	16.4	29.7	...
a	5.1	6.7	6.9	9.7	4.3	1.1	2.0	4.2	1.8	3.2	6.7	1.0	3.0	...
b	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	...
c	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	...
d	3.1	4.0	4.1	5.9	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.7	3.2	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	26.5	22.3	28.1	37.4	18.6	5.3	12.6	21.0	8.5	20.6	31.7	5.5	12.0	18.7
a	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.5	3.7	1.4	1.9	2.8
b	9.7	10.2	15.8	37.4	8.1	2.5	6.9	10.4	7.9	12.6	21.6	11.2	19.8	26.6
c	29.7	34.5	44.6	57.1	23.9	9.8	19.4	29.9	12.4	24.8	39.2	12.8	26.7	43.4
d	1.4	1.3	3.3	14.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.9	6.7	11.6	3.4	6.1	10.5
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10.5	12.1	15.3	14.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	4.6	...
Sweden	7.4	19.2	28.5	15.4	...	5.4	17.9	24.7	6.2	10.3	13.2	0.8	3.9	...
Yugoslavia	10.3	10.0	7.6	16.1	5.1	3.1	5.0	6.2	2.0	5.9	10.9	4.3	11.5	...
a	2.1	4.8	4.0	2.2	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.9	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.9	...
b	7.5	4.0	13.1	18.5	2.4	3.4	8.2	12.0	2.8	8.3	15.7	6.0	11.8	...
c	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	...
d	1.8	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.2	3.0	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	317.6	333.2	412.5	549.5	231.3	77.9	170.6	278.1	126.5	250.5	389.7	136.4	280.3	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	21.5	24.4	10.3	8.4	18.2	1.8	5.3	7.7	1.7	4.6	6.3	1.1	3.2	...
a	10.1	21.2	23.7	23.2	13.9	5.3	11.9	17.4	7.5	12.8	19.5	3.6	7.3	...
c	11.1	14.9	14.3	13.4	10.1	3.5	7.7	10.5	3.7	7.1	9.9	2.7	5.3	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	32.2	3.6	3.9	6.1	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.5	1.7	2.9	...
a	2.6	3.3	6.0	10.3	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.9	1.5	2.5	5.6	5.3	9.0	...
c	18.0	22.0	52.6	74.3	13.0	8.5	20.0	37.5	12.7	29.2	50.2	16.6	41.4	...
e	44.6	33.5	42.2	58.4	22.8	10.7	20.0	31.4	15.4	27.2	41.9	14.5	28.0	...
Total	140.1	122.9	153.0	194.1	82.2	31.8	68.5	111.3	44.0	85.8	136.9	45.5	97.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	354.7	369.5	345.0	280.0	280.8	62.1	160.5	247.7	62.2	130.8	203.9	71.1	...	...
a	47.2	39.1	30.7	37.5	22.9	6.5	13.2	23.3	6.0	14.1	23.4	8.0	...	...
b	29.8	24.1	20.4	13.3	15.4	2.8	8.4	13.7	3.2	6.8	10.5	1.2	...	...
c	3.2	5.0	2.9	0.7	3.8	0.1	0.5	2.7	...	0.4	0.6	0.1	...	...
e	42.9	42.8	41.9	43.0	32.1	8.0	17.8	29.8	8.3	18.3	29.4	10.7	...	...
Brazil	26.5	33.3	23.4	6.0	25.8	4.8	12.2	22.2	0.4	3.1	...	...	...	...
a	32.2	19.1	22.1	52.2	18.3	7.4	18.0	22.6	13.1	39.0	50.6	10.5	...	...
b	5.3	2.3	1.5	0.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	541.8	535.2	487.9	432.8	400.4	92.7	231.8	363.4	93.2	212.6	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	160.7	166.3	230.4	147.1	103.9	53.4	109.7	180.0	30.4	74.3	125.9	27.5	63.7	...
a	43.4	64.3	61.8	65.8	31.9	27.8	33.0	41.5	20.0	30.1	38.0	18.9	31.2	...
b	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	...
c	28.2	31.4	34.1	29.0	22.3	8.0	15.9	25.4	7.1	14.6	22.8	5.3	11.1	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	117.1	117.6	90.0	100.3	91.6	12.9	45.1	70.6	18.2	50.9	83.1	18.1	...	...
a	253.9	273.9	326.8	350.4	235.6	107.6	200.3	272.5	120.6	205.1	295.8	107.4	...	...
b	5.0	4.2	6.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	3.2	5.5	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.6	...	...
c	17.9	16.0	18.0	20.3	13.5	4.6	10.2	15.4	6.1	11.0	17.0	5.7	...	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	627.1	674.8	768.0	716.7	502.4	216.2	417.7	611.3	203.2	387.9	585.4	183.6	...	...
WORLD TOTAL														
a	948	955	976	930	710	190	455	730	205	465	730	210	...	...
b	367	405	444	480	310	150	260	355	155	260	375	140	...	...
c	118	143	166	180	105	30	85	125	40	85	130	45	...	...
d	104	124	180	220	70	30	45	110	45	85	140	50	...	...
e	218	218	247	270	155	55	115	180	65	130	200	65	...	...
f	153	229	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61
(concluded)

Tableau 11. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	a	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.4	1.0
	b	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	—	0.4
	c	2.2	3.3	4.9	6.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.9	3.5	1.1	2.4
	d	1.9	0.9	3.0	3.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	a	10.8	7.5	5.5	8.5	6.5	0.9	2.2	3.9	2.0	4.9	6.9	1.8	5.1
	b	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	—	—
	c	3.5	3.4	3.8	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2
	d	8.4	9.0	7.8	11.5	6.8	1.7	3.6	5.2	2.5	4.9	7.8	4.6	9.2
France.....	a	32.6	23.1	27.7	27.0	18.5	5.5	14.2	21.2	7.7	17.9	24.8	1.9	4.6
	b	5.1	6.5	4.5	5.6	4.8	1.4	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.7
	c	9.7	16.7	3.0	18.8	14.8	0.8	1.8	2.4	0.9	1.9	5.7	16.5	28.6
	d	14.9	17.3	12.8	16.6	12.4	3.9	7.2	10.2	3.9	8.4	12.1	4.3	9.1
Germany, Western.....	a	53.9	23.3	53.4	64.7	15.0	12.5	30.7	43.1	17.0	34.2	51.8	16.8	35.4
	b	12.4	15.2	28.2	35.5	11.2	3.5	10.1	17.3	8.4	15.1	24.7	7.9	16.0
	c	49.2	64.3	100.1	137.9	34.2	17.4	33.9	58.7	28.8	53.4	82.9	31.0	66.5
	d	37.4	37.7	49.7	53.9	24.8	11.8	21.3	32.3	15.5	26.9	39.2	13.5	23.1
Italy.....	a	93.2	117.2	100.1	136.7	88.5	16.0	31.9	68.8	28.9	65.3	107.8	11.2	26.1
	b	13.4	26.9	29.6	21.8	20.9	7.7	14.0	21.2	11.4	21.3	21.7	0.8	1.2
	c	8.3	7.3	6.8	4.7	3.4	1.6	2.5	3.2	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	3.4
	d	7.6	7.7	10.7	2.5	5.6	1.6	8.8	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.7
Netherlands.....	a	11.2	11.6	17.5	14.5	8.3	3.4	7.3	13.2	3.3	6.8	10.5	5.3	10.6
	b	1.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.5
Sweden.....	a	23.7	13.2	8.0	7.2	11.1	1.9	5.2	6.2	1.5	2.8	3.6	4.0	6.4
	b	5.7	5.0	5.1	7.0	—	0.9	1.8	3.9	1.3	2.9	4.7	2.2	4.0
Switzerland.....	d	7.9	11.0	13.9	16.7	6.5	3.0	6.0	9.2	3.1	6.3	10.4	3.9	9.1
United Kingdom.....	a	467.4	408.9	361.6	359.8	299.8	86.8	164.0	262.5	84.5	172.7	270.1	71.6	151.1
	b	340.3	345.2	370.3	389.9	274.0	115.1	210.4	300.3	114.5	217.3	305.3	111.9	222.2
	c	25.2	18.8	14.2	22.1	13.5	4.1	5.8	8.7	5.2	8.1	13.6	5.0	8.9
	d	10.7	10.9	8.7	5.7	4.4	0.9	1.5	3.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.5
	e	95.3	98.9	105.1	115.1	75.4	23.4	45.2	78.8	27.7	56.9	85.6	33.2	67.6
Total.....		1 357.6	1 316.6	1 364.1	1 502.2	971.0	329.0	638.1	998.2	375.9	742.3	1 112.5	355.5	720.4
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada.....	a	3.6	5.7	9.5	7.9	4.2	1.9	4.8	7.3	1.9	3.6	6.3	1.3	3.9
	b	5.0	9.8	9.1	10.7	8.2	1.9	5.4	7.2	2.3	6.3	8.6	3.5	9.1
	c	0.1	0.1	—	5.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	5.2	8.2
	d	6.1	6.0	4.2	10.7	4.2	0.4	1.1	2.8	1.9	4.6	7.5	2.5	5.2
	e	4.1	4.3	5.9	7.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.4	2.6	5.5	1.0	2.2
United States.....	a	57.3	162.6	237.9	187.7	119.3	44.0	100.9	183.5	40.0	89.7	155.1	43.5	104.7
	b	10.5	23.2	22.0	17.4	14.9	5.6	12.9	17.9	3.9	9.5	13.6	3.9	7.9
Total.....		86.7	211.7	288.6	247.2	153.9	54.8	127.1	223.0	51.8	117.1	198.6	60.9	141.2
WORLD TOTAL														
	a	857	843	931	920	625	195	410	690	210	450	720	180	395
	b	372	397	441	480	315	135	250	355	140	265	375	140	275
	c	98	139	216	210	105	45	95	150	55	100	140	65	120
	d	103	127	167	220	65	30	55	95	45	85	130	50	105
	e	215	218	238	260	155	55	110	175	65	130	195	75	145
	f	292	296	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The countries shown accounted for about 90% of reported world exports and 83% of reported world imports in 1959, for the five SITC items combined.

- a Beef and veal (SITC 011-01)
b Mutton and lamb (SITC 011-02)
c Pork (SITC 011-03)
d Poultry (SITC 011-04)
e Other (SITC 011-09)
f Fresh meat which cannot be assigned to any of the preceding items.

^a Including game. — ^b Beginning 1961, mutton and lamb are included.

NOTE: En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations mondiales déclarées et 83% des importations mondiales déclarées pour le groupe des cinq positions de la CTCI.

- a Bœuf et veau (CTCI 011-01)
b Mouton et agneau (CTCI 011-02)
c Porc (CTCI 011-03)
d Volaille (CTCI 011-04)
e Autres viandes (CTCI 011-09)
f Viande fraîche ne pouvant être attribuée à aucune des cinq positions précédentes.

^a Y compris le gibier. — ^b A partir de 1961, y compris mouton et agneau.

Table 12. - Prepared meats : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1957-61

Tableau 12. - Viandes préparées : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark..... a	231.2	226.6	255.5	292.2	171.4	57.7	118.1	184.7	71.2	145.7	222.0	65.9	133.9	213.5
..... b c	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	4.7	1.8	3.6	4.9	1.4	2.7	4.2	1.7	2.8	4.3
..... d	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.1
France..... a	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.2	...
..... d	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	3.6	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.9	1.3	2.6	...
Ireland..... a	15.4	29.3	19.3	23.2	23.1	4.9	9.7	14.9	4.4	8.9	16.0	6.0	12.6	...
..... d	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	...
Italy..... d	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.1	2.3	...
Netherlands..... a	41.3	28.4	19.1	36.6	22.5	6.0	11.0	14.3	8.5	18.3	27.8	6.3	10.6	14.8
Poland..... a	49.5	48.4	50.5	47.5	36.8	11.9	25.6	36.7	12.5	23.5	35.4	12.6	24.1	...
Total.....	358.6	354.6	366.4	423.3	269.3	86.0	175.7	266.8	102.2	207.0	317.6	96.6	192.0	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada..... a	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.6	4.8	1.6	3.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	4.9	1.5	3.2	...
..... b	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	...
..... d	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.6	...
United States..... a	24.5	19.2	23.9	19.2	13.8	6.3	11.6	17.5	6.3	12.0	15.1	2.8	6.1	...
..... b	6.6	7.4	7.3	7.8	5.1	1.2	3.0	4.9	1.5	3.5	5.6	1.9	4.2	...
..... d	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	...
Total.....	41.7	37.4	42.3	38.0	26.8	10.3	20.2	30.7	10.4	21.1	28.7	6.8	15.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina..... b	10.6	62.2	24.0	0.1	43.8	11.4	23.7	23.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	...	...
..... c	3.5	3.3	4.9	3.5	2.3	0.9	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia..... b	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	...	...
..... a c d	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
New Zealand..... a b c d	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	...	...
Total.....	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	...	...
WORLD TOTAL														
..... a	384	382	403	455	290	95	195	295	110	225	345	100	205	...
..... b c	35	84	58	25	61	21	44	50	6	12	19	7	14	...
..... d	23	24	24	25	16	6	12	18	4	12	17	5	10	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg..... c	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	...
France..... a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	...
..... d	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	...
Germany, Western..... a b c d	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6
Switzerland..... d	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.6
United Kingdom..... a-1	337.5	343.5	353.1	412.6	261.6	84.0	168.8	257.6	101.6	207.7	315.1	98.4	192.9	299.9
..... d	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.9
..... a-2, b c	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Total.....	347.3	353.1	362.9	422.4	268.3	86.3	173.2	264.6	104.0	212.4	322.1	100.4	196.8	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada..... a	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.0	2.4	...
..... b c	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.8	3.4	1.0	2.5	4.1	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.1	2.8	...
United States..... a	6.3	9.8	9.5	8.3	7.0	2.7	5.6	7.5	1.9	4.0	6.2	2.5	4.7	...
..... b	4.9	66.9	46.8	10.1	46.7	17.3	42.3	45.3	3.2	4.8	7.2	2.9	6.2	...
Total.....	17.4	82.9	63.0	26.7	57.7	21.1	50.6	57.3	6.4	12.1	18.8	7.5	16.1	...
AFRICA														
Ghana..... a	6.0	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.0	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.0	...
..... b c	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	...
WORLD TOTAL														
..... a	384	393	399	460	290	95	195	295	115	230	350	110	220	...
..... b c	32	106	77	30	73	25	61	68	8	15	22	8	16	...
..... d	27	32	18	20	20	4	9	13	5	12	14	4	9	...

NOTE: The countries shown accounted for about 91% of reported world exports and 87% of reported world imports in 1959, for the four SITC items combined.

NOTE: En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales déclarées et 87% des importations mondiales déclarées pour le groupe des quatre positions de la CTCI.

- a Pork (SITC 012-01)
a-1 Bacon only (ex-SITC 012-01)
a-2 Ham and salted pork (ex-SITC 012-01)
b Beef and veal (SITC 012-02)
c Other (SITC 012-03)
d Sausages (SITC 013-01)

- a Porc (CTCI 012-01)
a-1 Bacon seulement (ex-CTCI 012-01)
a-2 Jambon et porc salé (ex-CTCI 012-01)
b Bœuf et veau (CTCI 012-02)
c Autres viandes (CTCI 012-03)
d Saucisses (CTCI 013-01)

Table 13. - Canned meat : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 13. - Viande en conserve : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-XI
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	57.9	69.4	72.6	74.2	51.9	16.1	34.7	53.7	14.9	36.0	56.7	18.1	37.3	58.6
France	20.4	25.3	22.0	21.6	17.2	5.5	12.1	16.5	5.1	10.0	14.9	5.5	10.9	6.7
Germany, Western ¹	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.7	1.7	3.4	5.0	1.4	2.6	4.9	1.7	2.9	...
Ireland	9.7	9.3	9.2	10.7	6.2	2.4	4.2	6.2	2.8	4.7	6.4	3.8	5.4	...
Netherlands	55.5	59.9	62.2	67.3	45.6	12.8	29.8	45.8	15.4	34.2	50.1	16.6	35.0	52.4
Poland	25.5	28.1	31.7	36.2	19.6	6.2	16.6	22.4	7.8	17.0	25.0	8.3	17.0	...
Total	175.6	199.8	204.6	216.6	146.2	44.7	100.8	149.6	47.4	104.5	158.0	54.0	108.5	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	2.4	2.9	3.1	11.1	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	3.6	6.2	9.4	1.3	2.3	...
United States ¹	16.5	8.3	11.4	11.1	6.3	1.9	4.3	7.2	2.4	5.2	7.7	2.4	4.3	...
Total	18.9	11.2	14.5	22.2	8.1	2.7	5.8	9.2	6.0	11.4	17.1	3.7	6.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	113.3	104.2	65.8	56.8	88.7	9.2	24.9	47.3	11.5	25.4	43.0	14.2	...	...
Brazil	3.1	10.4	29.6	9.0	7.8	2.4	12.4	26.5	1.4	2.9	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	15.4	6.6	6.2	8.4	6.1	1.6	3.7	6.2	0.8	3.4	7.1	1.4	...	...
Total	131.8	121.2	101.6	74.2	102.6	13.2	41.0	80.0	13.7	31.7	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	59.7	61.3	53.1	36.7	41.0	14.4	24.9	37.2	12.6	22.0	29.4	7.1	10.7	...
New Zealand	5.1	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	0.6	...	...
Total	64.8	64.8	56.3	40.4	43.7	15.1	26.0	39.0	13.4	23.6	32.2	7.7	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	455	494	479	435	375	95	220	355	100	210	315	100	200	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	...
France	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.5	...
Germany, Western ¹	13.9	22.7	23.9	17.9	15.0	6.1	13.3	18.2	3.3	7.1	12.3	4.4	7.8	13.4
Italy	1.2	3.3	3.0	5.0	2.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.6	3.8	1.2	2.3	...
Netherlands	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.5
Switzerland	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.3
United Kingdom	207.3	199.1	202.4	193.1	153.8	39.3	90.2	149.6	46.4	91.6	145.7	45.5	96.7	155.1
Total	230.7	232.9	236.7	223.5	176.7	47.6	108.3	175.4	53.0	104.7	167.4	52.3	109.8	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	9.7	9.6	8.9	5.7	6.8	1.0	3.5	6.2	0.7	2.1	3.9	1.0	3.0	...
United States	93.2	100.7	90.0	85.9	77.1	19.3	41.3	68.1	20.3	41.1	65.5	19.3	43.2	...
Total	102.9	110.3	98.9	91.6	83.9	20.3	44.8	74.3	21.0	43.2	69.4	20.3	46.2	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	0.7	...	...
Hong Kong	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	2.1	...
Total	3.3	3.8	5.6	5.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.0	4.4	1.1	...	...
AFRICA														
Congo (ex-Belgian)	1.8	1.1	1.7	...	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.0	...
Total	5.3	3.8	4.2	...	3.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	413	444	441	415	335	90	200	325	100	195	310	95	205	...

NOTE: Canned meat includes all kinds of meat in airtight containers. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 79% of world exports and imports in 1959.

¹Including some quantities of prepared meat. — ²Beginning 1961, small quantities of sausages not canned are included. — ³Excluding small quantities of re-exports. — ⁴Beginning 1961, not including canned sausages.

NOTE: La viande en conserve comprend tous genres de viande conservée en boîtes hermétiques. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 79% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

¹Y compris certaines quantités de viandes préparées. — ²A partir de 1961, sont comprises de petites quantités de saucisses non en boîtes. — ³Non compris de petites quantités réexportées. — ⁴A partir de 1961, non compris les saucisses en boîtes.

Table 14. - Milk, condensed and evaporated :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 14. - Lait condensé et évaporé : Commerce par
année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	37.5	39.2	38.5	36.7	31.4	8.7	19.8	29.9	7.2	18.2	29.0	8.6	19.6	30.7
France	22.4	27.6	32.3	33.7	19.9	7.2	15.8	23.1	8.9	16.5	24.1	11.1	22.9	...
Netherlands	230.0	228.7	262.8	297.1	169.0	53.1	126.1	201.5	59.9	137.6	221.5	62.5	140.1	231.0
Switzerland	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	1.0	2.1	3.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.3	3.5	4.6
United Kingdom	46.7	38.2	33.5	40.9	30.7	6.9	13.8	23.8	11.0	20.9	30.4	9.0	20.0	31.1
Total	341.2	338.0	371.3	412.5	254.4	76.9	177.6	281.5	87.9	195.2	307.9	92.5	206.1	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	...
United States	91.7	73.7	55.1	64.9	42.8	9.4	20.7	42.3	13.0	28.1	45.1	13.9	35.8	...
Total	94.1	75.1	57.4	66.4	43.9	9.8	21.5	44.0	13.4	28.8	46.1	14.5	36.7	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ..	2.6	2.6	4.4	2.7	2.4	1.1	2.5	3.4	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.5	...	...
Hong Kong	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	...
Total	4.6	4.9	5.6	4.2	4.2	1.5	3.2	4.4	1.1	2.4	3.4	0.8	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	25.4	35.8	30.5	18.6	24.8	10.3	15.6	20.3	7.6	10.1	12.9	8.3	11.6	...
New Zealand	4.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	...	...
Total	30.0	38.5	32.1	20.9	27.4	10.9	16.9	21.7	8.7	11.9	14.8	9.2	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	476	464	477	515	335	100	225	360	115	245	380	120	265	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.1	3.8	1.3	2.2	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	...
Greece	11.7	12.5	14.9	16.5	9.2	3.6	6.8	10.4	3.9	7.8	14.2	4.0	9.0	...
Malta	7.9	6.7	7.9	6.8	5.5	2.2	4.1	5.7	2.1	3.8	5.7	1.4	...	...
Total	24.8	23.7	26.4	25.4	18.5	7.1	13.1	18.9	6.4	12.6	21.5	5.9	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Trinidad and Tobago	7.1	8.0	8.0	6.8	5.1	1.1	3.0	4.6	1.7	3.1	5.0	1.6	3.2	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Peru	11.2	6.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	1.2	2.1	3.5	0.1	1.2	2.9	...	...	...
ASIA														
Burma	21.5	21.7	24.7	29.1	16.6	6.1	13.0	19.5	9.2	14.0	20.1	4.2	...	...
Ceylon	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.9	5.8	2.4	4.8	6.2	1.8	4.5	7.6	1.7	3.3	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ..	62.8	64.3	66.3	69.9	47.9	15.7	32.7	50.4	16.7	34.1	52.2	17.6	...	...
Hong Kong	10.6	13.0	13.7	14.1	9.3	2.5	5.6	10.0	2.9	6.1	10.1	3.4	6.8	...
India	7.8	4.6	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.6	2.9	...
Indonesia	14.8	9.4	3.4	2.6	9.0	0.8	1.6	2.6	...	0.8	1.4	...	...	...
Thailand	39.0	41.3	42.8	43.0	29.3	7.0	15.9	31.7	8.3	18.1	30.6	7.5	...	...
Viet-Nam	16.2	16.6	17.0	22.2	11.8	3.8	8.2	12.2	7.9	12.4	17.0	5.4	10.5	...
Total	179.9	178.7	179.1	192.8	131.4	38.4	82.4	134.0	48.0	90.9	140.8	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	14.6	19.3	25.4	23.9	14.8	4.3	9.2	13.1	6.5	12.1	17.5	5.9	12.8	...
Ghana	5.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	4.1	1.7	3.0	5.0	1.8	3.4	5.5	2.5	4.7	...
Ivory Coast	2.2	2.5	4.3	3.1	...	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.1	...
Morocco	12.4	13.4	7.5	2.5	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	...
Nigeria	5.1	5.5	6.9	10.0	3.8	1.5	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.4	7.4	2.1	...	...
Senegal	4.3	5.7	7.3	7.4	4.8	1.6	3.9	5.6	2.4	4.2	5.8	2.2	3.9	...
Total	44.3	52.3	58.5	54.2	39.0	12.0	25.0	38.0	13.7	25.6	38.4	14.6	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	495	462	451	460	340	100	205	325	115	215	340	105	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in condensed and evaporated milk. The countries listed accounted for about 98% of world exports and 61% of world imports in 1959.

¹Bangkok only, excluding the following quantities imported through other ports (thousand metric tons): 1957, 4.8; 1958, 5.2; 1959, 4.7; 1960, 5.6. — ²Data for 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ³Includes Mauritania, the trade of which is negligible, until June 1960 includes Mali; beginning 1st September 1960 Senegal only.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du lait condensé et évaporé. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 61% des importations mondiales.

¹Bangkok seulement, à l'exclusion des quantités suivantes importées par d'autres ports (en milliers de tonnes métriques): 1957, 4,8; 1958, 5,2; 1959, 4,7; 1960, 5,6. — ²Les données pour 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ³Y compris la République de Mauritanie dont le commerce est négligeable; jusqu'à juin 1960, y compris le Mali; à partir du 1^{er} septembre 1960, Sénégal seulement.

Table 15. - Milk, dried : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 15. - Lait sec : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	9.7	16.4	12.2	14.2	14.9	1.5	5.9	10.7	2.5	7.4	10.9	3.8	6.5	...
Denmark	24.4	25.9	29.1	29.6	19.3	6.6	15.0	22.7	6.7	15.0	22.7	6.6	14.2	23.2
France	4.0	4.7	10.2	29.7	3.2	2.7	4.8	9.0	1.4	8.3	21.0	12.7	26.2	...
Ireland	5.7	5.0	4.8	6.3	4.5	0.2	2.1	4.0	0.3	2.5	4.9	2.1	6.2	...
Netherlands	42.4	41.7	60.2	56.3	29.3	14.4	29.5	44.6	11.8	26.9	42.4	12.4	21.4	33.0
Sweden	1.3	3.1	3.5	2.9	1.8	0.6	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.9	...
United Kingdom ¹	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.2
Total	89.1	98.2	121.4	139.0	74.1	26.3	59.8	94.6	23.6	62.0	105.1	38.2	76.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	7.8	29.0	58.7	36.6	20.4	8.6	21.2	37.4	8.5	17.2	28.2	8.1	12.2	...
United States ²	133.3	108.1	137.3	103.1	80.1	18.4	64.2	110.7	18.6	38.8	65.7	22.8	53.7	...
..... a	186.0	198.6	174.1	112.4	136.1	43.0	111.3	167.4	18.8	48.7	80.1	55.7	...	...
..... b	3.2	11.0	5.3	...	8.2	1.3	2.6	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	330.3	346.7	375.4	...	244.8	71.3	199.3	319.5	47.0	107.0	177.0	88.0	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	24.0	23.2	36.1	26.7	12.7	8.9	17.0	22.1	11.9	15.0	18.9	6.5	10.9	...
New Zealand	63.8	50.9	71.1	59.0	34.6	24.5	34.6	41.2	17.2	26.0	36.7	11.9	...	...
Total	87.8	74.1	107.2	85.7	47.3	33.4	51.6	63.3	29.1	41.0	55.6	18.4	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	538	535	622	500	375	135	320	495	105	220	350	150	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	11.6	13.3	20.8	15.5	8.5	3.2	6.8	11.2	3.1	7.0	12.6	1.4	2.0	...
Denmark .....	...	...	13.3	13.5	...	1.3	2.9	7.8	2.0	4.1	9.0	...	...	...
France	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	2.8	1.0	2.3	3.2	2.7	4.2	4.8	0.7	1.6	...
Germany, Western ³	14.4	19.5	40.3	25.4	12.1	7.8	15.7	26.5	7.2	12.2	19.3	1.5	3.1	6.2
Greece	3.5	5.7	4.4	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.8	...	2.8	...
Netherlands	21.3	17.1	17.6	21.2	16.5	0.5	3.0	8.9	4.9	10.5	15.4	9.2	16.3	21.9
United Kingdom	63.4	62.7	105.0	64.0	38.0	37.1	61.9	79.6	25.9	40.7	49.5	20.9	34.8	42.2
Yugoslavia	22.0	37.8	27.4	16.9	26.4	15.7	19.6	25.2	1.1	2.9	11.2	4.7	11.8	...
Total	139.1	160.7	234.0	165.6	108.0	67.6	114.1	164.7	47.8	83.0	124.6	38.4	72.4	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	...	...	...
Mexico	6.7	7.7	9.5	11.1	5.9	1.7	4.6	7.7	2.6	5.4	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.4	0.8	1.8	3.0	0.9	1.8	2.8	1.1	2.0	...
United States	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	...
Total	14.9	12.1	15.1	16.3	9.4	3.0	7.2	12.0	4.0	8.0	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	12.0	6.7	3.5	4.0	5.8	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	1.3	3.4	...	...	...
Peru	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.2	1.0	2.0	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.4	...	...	...
Venezuela ⁴	44.0	48.5	50.6	48.5	35.4	10.3	22.4	35.3	10.1	23.4	38.3	...	...	...
Total	58.2	58.9	58.0	56.1	44.4	11.4	25.7	40.6	12.1	27.1	45.1	...	...	...
ASIA														
Burma	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	...	...
Ceylon	8.3	4.3	11.6	7.1	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.4	2.2	3.2	4.9	2.3	3.7	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	3.1	4.2	4.3	5.7	3.1	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.7	3.9	2.2	...	...
India	37.4	20.4	47.3	13.3	15.9	9.3	19.2	36.7	1.8	5.8	8.9	3.9	12.5	...
Indonesia	9.5	5.5	9.0	7.5	2.9	1.4	3.9	6.1	...	...	4.1	...	...	...
Israel	8.6	12.9	10.9	...	11.5	2.6	7.7	10.9	...	0.3	...	...	...	...
Japan	26.8	21.9	19.1	44.3	18.7	3.0	8.7	17.0	1.8	8.7	22.2	8.8	10.7	...
Total	96.6	71.2	105.2	...	56.1	19.3	46.5	80.6	...	25.0	...	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Congo (ex-Belgian)	2.9	2.8	3.1	...	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	375	384	519	425	275	125	245	375	95	190	305	100	185	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in dried milk. The countries listed accounted for about 97% of world exports and 60% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Dry milk whole only. — ² (a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report FT-410; (b) exports of dried skim milk for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) other exports of dried skim milk (all government). As quarterly data for (c) are not available, the annual totals have been divided by four. All exports of type (c) in 1956 were for animal feed. —

³ Prior to 1961, condensed and evaporated milk included in quantities shown. —

⁴ Before 1959, includes small quantities of condensed and evaporated milk. —

⁵ Much of the dried milk exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial du lait sec. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 60% des importations mondiales.

¹ Lait sec entier seulement. — ² (a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report FT-410 du Département du commerce des Etats-Unis; (b) exportations de lait sec écrémé à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) autres exportations de lait sec écrémé (toutes gouvernementales). Comme on ne dispose pas de données trimestrielles pour (c), les données annuelles ont été divisées par quatre; en 1956, toutes ces exportations étaient destinées à l'alimentation animale. — ³ Avant 1961, le lait condensé et évaporé est compris dans les quantités indiquées. —

⁴ Avant 1959, y compris de petites quantités de lait condensé et évaporé. —

⁵ Une grande partie du lait sec exporté par les Etats-Unis en vertu des programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 16. - Butter : Trade, annually, 1957-59, and quarterly, 1957-61

Tableau 16. - Beurre : Commerce, par année, 1957-59, et par trimestre, 1957-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	8.8	7.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	1.9	4.1	4.4	2.1	3.0	4.2	1.4	2.1	...
Denmark	117.5	114.7	118.0	118.1	93.9	23.3	62.2	92.3	26.4	65.1	93.2	24.6	58.4	89.0
Finland	25.0	20.5	21.4	25.7	17.0	4.6	13.2	18.4	1.0	13.1	18.9	2.5	8.9	...
France	10.1	12.5	12.2	23.1	5.3	2.9	5.9	9.1	2.8	5.0	18.5	11.7	22.1	...
Hungary	3.9	7.2	5.0	5.7	4.6	1.7	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	0.8	1.4	...
Ireland	16.0	16.8	1.3	7.6	14.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.7	6.6	11.2	...
Netherlands	36.2	44.4	39.9	39.3	34.9	4.7	11.3	24.2	9.4	14.9	32.1	4.1	9.1	19.6
Sweden	29.4	20.1	4.2	11.8	19.0	—	0.1	2.5	1.2	3.4	7.5	—	0.4	...
United Kingdom ¹	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.4	2.0
Total	250.2	247.2	209.6	238.9	198.5	40.4	101.7	157.5	45.1	109.5	183.2	52.3	115.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States ²	2.6	14.4	10.9	2.9	13.4	0.2	0.9	5.7	1.0	1.8	2.5	0.7	1.3	...
United States ³	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
United States ⁴	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	15.2	8.5	23.2	24.3	8.0	8.5	12.4	14.9	8.4	12.3	16.4	9.1	...	...
AFRICA														
South Africa	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.6	6.4	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	64.8	63.4	83.8	66.5	34.8	23.0	38.3	50.0	26.7	36.1	44.3	26.1	33.4	47.4
New Zealand	147.3	178.2	196.1	157.3	134.1	61.7	92.3	133.7	55.6	79.7	114.4	41.3	...	...
Total	212.1	241.6	279.9	223.8	168.6	84.7	130.6	183.7	82.3	115.8	158.7	67.4	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	556	587	456	420	445	165	305	450	175	305	455	165	315	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	...
France	0.6	0.3	22.3	15.2	0.3	2.4	3.8	10.4	12.2	15.0	15.1	0.1	0.2	...
Germany, Western	46.3	5.7	24.5	24.5	5.3	0.1	1.0	8.4	12.4	14.0	15.8	2.0	5.1	14.5
Italy	16.4	19.0	10.1	26.8	10.9	3.8	4.3	6.4	3.4	3.7	20.7	0.3	0.5	...
Switzerland	6.9	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	—	0.1	0.2	2.3	3.7	5.7
United Kingdom	371.2	429.4	407.3	414.9	331.1	117.7	223.0	312.9	119.2	226.4	308.2	125.9	233.3	324.6
Total	447.5	454.8	470.3	481.8	348.0	126.7	235.3	341.8	147.3	259.3	360.1	130.6	242.8	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.8	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.9	...	...
Hong Kong	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	...
Total	4.9	5.8	6.2	5.8	4.3	1.5	3.1	4.9	1.3	2.3	4.2	1.4	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	6.1	8.2	7.4	8.0	5.4	1.8	3.6	5.2	1.9	3.8	5.1	2.8	4.8	...
Morocco ⁵	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.6	...	...
Total	9.2	12.6	10.4	11.0	8.6	2.7	5.5	7.7	2.6	5.3	7.3	3.4	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	568	577	616	623	460	165	310	445	190	335	465	170	315	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries shown accounted for about 80% of world exports and 79% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Re-exports only. — ² (a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report F1-410; (b) export for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) other exports (all government). — ³ Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ⁴ Much of the butter exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 80% des exportations mondiales et 79% des importations mondiales.

¹ Réexportations seulement. — ² (a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report F1-410 du Département du commerce des États-Unis; (b) exportations à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la Section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) autres exportations (toutes gouvernementales). — ³ Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ⁴ Une grande partie du beurre exporté par les États-Unis en vertu de programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 17. - Cheese : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 17. - Fromage : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	4.2	6.5	7.2	6.1	4.6	1.4	3.2	5.5	1.1	2.6	4.6	1.2	3.0	...
Denmark	62.7	73.1	79.0	75.9	54.0	17.5	39.6	61.8	19.0	37.8	58.0	17.7	37.2	58.7
Finland	13.2	14.9	17.9	17.0	9.8	3.3	6.9	12.0	2.5	7.9	8.5	4.0	8.0	...
France	26.1	27.6	28.2	31.3	19.4	6.8	14.1	20.6	7.6	14.5	21.6	9.2	19.0	...
Germany, Western	6.8	7.8	8.9	12.2	5.7	2.0	3.9	6.1	2.9	5.3	8.8	2.3	5.1	8.5
Italy	22.4	22.9	21.3	23.4	15.9	6.7	9.0	14.1	4.7	9.2	15.3	4.9	10.4	...
Netherlands	85.7	97.6	105.6	109.1	71.8	24.2	51.3	77.5	26.2	52.7	81.5	27.1	54.1	82.4
Sweden	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	3.3	0.6	1.3	2.5	0.8	1.6	...
Switzerland	24.0	28.0	28.8	31.1	19.5	6.9	13.9	21.4	6.9	14.4	23.2	7.3	14.9	23.7
Total	248.1	281.7	300.9	309.3	205.6	68.0	144.3	222.3	71.5	145.9	224.0	74.5	153.3	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.8	7.1	9.1	8.5	0.6	0.4	2.0	4.5	0.3	1.6	5.2	0.9	2.0	...
United States ¹	13.1	10.8	6.4	4.1	9.5	1.2	2.1	3.0	1.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	1.8	...
Total	65.2	59.9	0.2	...	55.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	1.1	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	13.8	8.8	19.4	17.7	5.4	6.6	9.6	12.1	6.9	9.9	13.2	7.7	10.5	13.7
New Zealand	89.4	90.9	84.8	80.4	69.7	23.4	40.7	59.1	27.6	46.1	58.9	22.6	...	...
Total	103.2	99.7	104.2	98.1	75.1	30.0	50.3	71.2	34.5	56.0	72.1	30.3	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	470	485	462	460	345	110	220	330	120	225	335	115	235	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	35.9	36.4	34.2	34.4	27.5	8.0	16.5	25.5	7.9	16.2	25.9	8.5	17.1	...
France	10.7	12.7	15.8	14.9	8.6	2.6	4.8	9.1	7.4	9.3	12.0	2.1	5.3	...
Germany, Western	82.7	95.0	99.7	101.0	72.0	24.5	52.5	78.3	22.2	48.4	75.3	24.6	52.8	82.1
Greece	8.4	10.1	2.7	0.8	8.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	...
Italy	20.9	28.8	32.4	38.7	21.0	7.0	15.3	25.1	6.9	16.5	28.9	8.7	18.9	...
Sweden	5.2	6.3	6.3	7.3	4.2	1.3	2.6	4.0	1.5	3.0	4.6	1.5	3.2	...
Switzerland	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.7	4.0	1.5	3.1	4.7	1.4	3.0	4.8	2.0	3.9	5.8
United Kingdom	125.2	120.5	138.5	134.8	84.3	36.1	67.4	94.6	46.3	73.8	102.3	35.6	68.9	97.2
Total	294.1	315.5	336.2	338.6	230.0	82.4	164.1	243.6	93.9	170.6	254.3	83.9	171.6	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.2	1.3	2.7	4.1	1.2	2.7	4.0	1.4	6.4	...
United States	23.1	25.3	29.0	28.6	16.9	7.2	13.7	20.1	6.2	12.5	18.4	8.9	17.7	...
Total	27.4	30.4	34.9	34.6	20.1	8.5	16.4	24.2	7.4	15.2	22.4	10.3	24.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	7.0	9.1	10.6	8.9	6.3	2.1	4.6	8.0	1.8	4.7	6.8	...	...	...
ASIA														
Lebanon	3.0	2.9	3.0	...	1.8	0.2	1.3	2.2	...	1.0	...	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	16.1	18.5	18.2	19.6	12.8	4.2	8.9	13.1	4.9	9.7	14.0	4.8	9.7	...
Morocco ²	4.3	4.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.6	...	...
United Arab Republic	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	...	...
Total	21.7	25.5	22.7	23.8	18.0	5.3	11.0	16.2	6.0	11.8	17.1	5.9	...	...
WORLD TOTAL³	419	452	457	460	325	110	225	330	125	230	340	115	240	...

NOTE: Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 92% of total exports and 89% of total imports in 1959.

¹(a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report FT-410; (b) exports for relief for charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949. — ²Data for 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ³Much of the cheese exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations totales et 89% des importations totales.

¹(a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report FT-410 du Département du commerce des Etats-Unis; (b) exportations à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la Section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949. — ²Les données pour 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ³Une grande partie du fromage exporté par les Etats-Unis en vertu de programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 18. - Eggs in the shell : Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 18. - Œufs en coque : Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959			1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.6	13.8	17.1	21.4	9.7	5.1	9.4	12.7	6.0	11.1	16.0	5.7	12.2	...
Denmark	101.9	106.0	106.2	82.7	73.4	33.3	58.5	78.5	27.0	46.6	62.7	20.8	35.4	47.5
Hungary	5.6	8.0	8.8	6.4	8.0	5.6	8.5	8.8	5.2	6.2	6.2	4.6	6.9	...
Ireland	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	...
Netherlands	157.9	160.6	185.1	184.1	98.3	40.9	69.7	117.5	48.8	80.0	122.2	40.3	68.1	115.5
Poland	20.0	25.2	41.0	54.0	20.0	5.2	34.1	40.7	12.7	39.8	49.0	26.9	63.9	...
Sweden	7.7	8.8	11.1	9.8	5.7	3.1	5.9	7.9	4.3	6.0	7.7	2.0	2.6	...
Yugoslavia	7.6	10.0	5.5	6.8	9.8	1.4	4.6	5.4	2.6	6.3	6.7	1.3	2.1	...
Total	316.6	333.3	375.1	365.6	225.8	94.7	191.0	271.8	106.7	196.3	270.9	101.9	191.9	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	6.4	9.6	11.9	5.7	7.9	2.4	5.4	9.7	2.2	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.6	...
United States	21.7	19.7	13.9	12.0	12.1	2.9	5.5	7.9	2.8	5.6	9.6	2.4	5.0	...
Total	28.1	29.3	25.8	17.7	20.0	5.3	10.9	17.6	5.0	8.8	13.6	5.6	8.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	5.8	9.6	11.6	15.5	1.7	—	—	3.6	—	0.4	8.5	—	—	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	2.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	...
Israel	1.0	10.2	16.0	22.2	5.6	4.6	8.3	11.3	6.2	9.8	12.8	...	12.6	...
Thailand	5.0	2.7	4.3	11.6	2.0	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.9	5.1	8.5	4.0	...	...
Total	8.9	16.7	22.5	35.7	10.4	6.1	11.3	16.1	8.6	16.0	22.6	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Morocco	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.7	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.8	...	...
South Africa	4.2	3.6	5.7	6.8	1.7	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.4	1.4	...
Total	7.6	8.7	9.8	10.2	5.0	1.1	2.4	5.5	1.3	2.4	6.1	1.2	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	8.3	3.8	2.1	4.2	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.7	2.7
WORLD TOTAL	453	495	521	525	325	125	250	370	145	265	380	140	260	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	3.3	5.0	7.8	10.5	3.6	1.6	4.7	5.3	4.4	7.4	8.6	4.8	6.3	...
Czechoslovakia	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.2	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.8	2.6	...
France	14.7	16.1	16.5	15.0	6.4	3.2	3.9	7.0	4.8	5.2	7.5	2.2	2.4	...
Germany, Western	240.4	249.5	288.4	279.7	173.8	76.1	144.0	210.0	78.2	146.6	205.6	72.2	134.2	193.5
Italy	41.4	54.9	58.0	72.3	39.4	11.5	30.2	40.7	21.0	43.6	54.6	20.8	48.4	...
Spain	10.2	4.5	7.2	1.7	3.2	6.6	6.7	7.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.1	...	...
Switzerland	17.1	17.9	19.6	20.7	13.1	5.6	10.7	14.4	5.8	11.0	15.5	6.4	11.7	16.5
United Kingdom	8.2	10.1	8.3	24.0	4.8	1.6	4.8	6.2	2.8	7.5	12.8	7.3	14.7	19.0
Total	337.3	361.2	408.8	427.8	247.5	106.6	207.1	293.0	118.5	224.0	308.4	114.6	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.2	0.5	0.5	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	24.2	27.3	28.2	23.7	20.2	6.0	13.7	20.8	6.2	13.8	18.8	...	...	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	11.8	11.7	9.7	9.1	9.3	2.4	5.1	7.2	2.5	4.9	6.8	2.3	4.3	...
Hong Kong	23.5	24.6	20.0	25.0	20.1	4.3	9.8	15.0	4.3	11.8	18.6	4.5	14.6	...
India	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.6	...
Total	40.5	36.4	29.8	34.6	29.5	6.7	14.9	22.3	6.8	16.7	25.6	7.3	19.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	460	469	499	520	330	130	250	360	140	270	380	135	270	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in eggs in the shell. The countries listed accounted for about 86% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1959.

¹Quarterly data originally reported in number. — ²Prior to 1961 data originally reported in number. — ³Annual and quarterly data originally reported in number. — ⁴Bangkok only, excluding the following quantities exported from other ports (thousand metric tons): 1957, 3.2; 1958, 4.1; 1959, 4.2; 1960, 4.5. — ⁵Data for 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ⁶Excluding imports through free zones (perímetros libres).

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 86% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales.

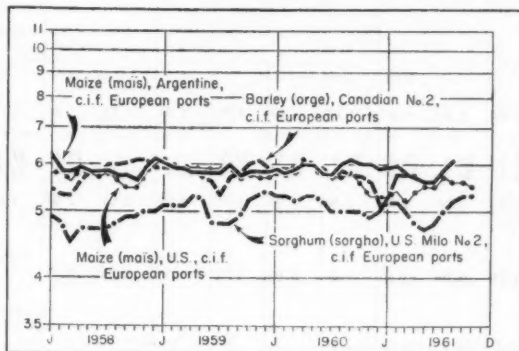
¹Les données trimestrielles étaient exprimées à l'origine en nombre d'œufs. — ²Avant 1961, les données étaient exprimées à l'origine en nombre d'œufs. — ³Les données annuelles et trimestrielles étaient exprimées à l'origine en nombre d'œufs. — ⁴Bangkok seulement, à l'exclusion des quantités suivantes exportées par d'autres ports (en milliers de tonnes métriques): 1957, 3,2 ; 1958, 4,1 ; 1959, 4,2 ; 1960, 4,5. — ⁵Les données pour 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ⁶Non compris les importations par zones franches (perímetros libres).

Price series of international significance
(in U.S. cents per kilogram)

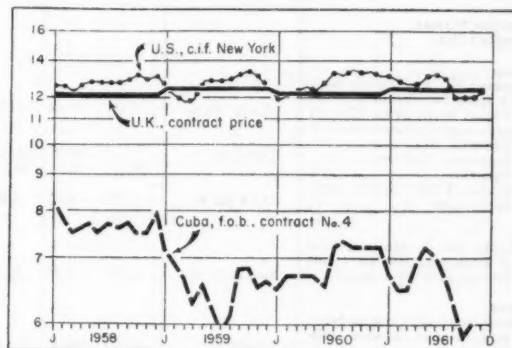
Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

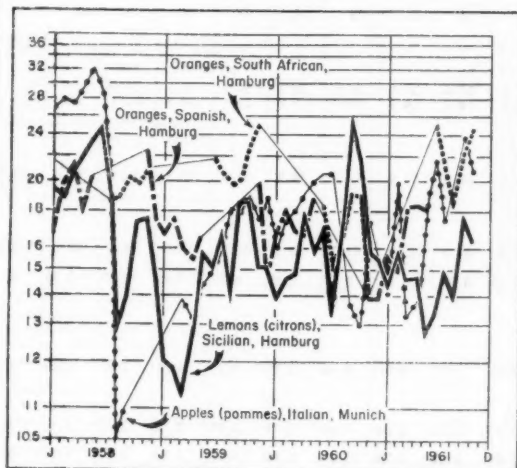
FEED GRAINS - CÉRÉALES FOURRAGÈRES



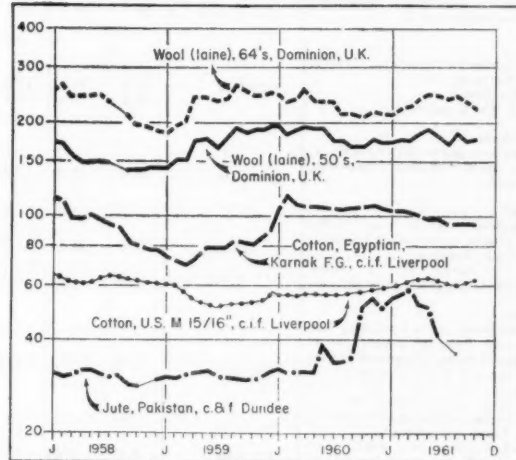
SUGAR - SUCRE



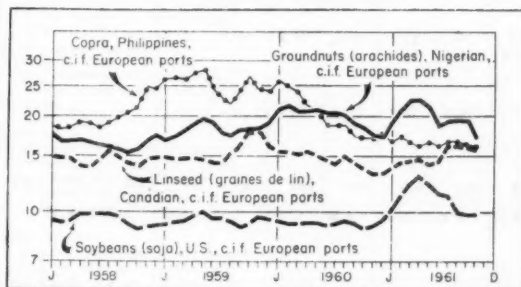
FRUIT - FRUITS



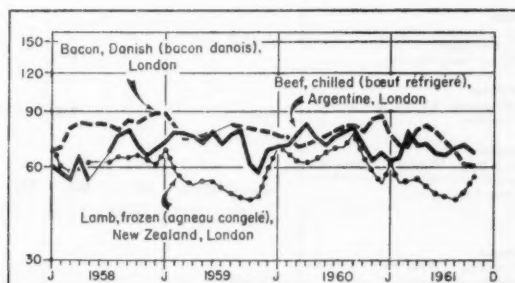
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES



OILSEEDS - OLÉAGINEUX



MEAT - VIANDE



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 19 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 19 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960			1961											
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS																
Wheat																
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price (Class II)	Can.\$/ 60 lb	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.79	1.83	1.84	...		
European ports, ¹ nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:																
Argentina, Up-River.....	£/2240 lb	—	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.3	—	—	26.6	27.2		
Australian.....		24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.4		
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City.....	U.S.\$ /60 lb	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.92	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.08		
Rye																
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg.....	Can.\$/ 56 lb	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.25	1.24	1.29	...		
Barley																
European ports ¹ : Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.....	£/2240 lb	20.5	20.4	18.6	18.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oats																
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price.....	Can. ¢/ 34 lb	85	77	76	76	77	78	78	79	82	93	99	101	...		
Maize																
European ports ¹ , nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:																
Argentina.....	£/2240 lb	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.5	21.5	22.0	—	—		
U.S. No 2, yellow.....		20.3	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.0	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.8	20.5	20.4	20.1		
Sorghum																
European ports ¹ : U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.....	£/2240 lb	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.4	16.9	17.3	18.1	18.8	19.4	19.3		
Rice²																
Thailand: White rice, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok.....	£/ 1000 kg	46.0	44.5	44.5	45.5	48.0	48.0	49.0	50.5	50.2	51.0	48.0	49.0	49.0		
U.S.: Nato, ³ No. 2, milled wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S. \$/100 lb	7.80	7.94	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.65	8.35	8.55	8.85		
Sugar⁴																
Caribbean ports (including Brazil) ⁵ : Raw, 96°, bagged, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 8 contract) f.o.b.	U.S. ¢/lb	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.03	2.97	2.97	3.14	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.80	2.69	2.73		
Cuba: Raw, 96°, f.a.s., world sugar price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement ⁶	U.S. ¢/lb	—	—	—	2.93	2.83	2.84	3.03	3.19	2.97	2.76	2.43	2.46	2.41		
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk ⁷ , c.i.f. New York.....	U.S. ¢/lb	6.01	6.03	5.96	5.89	5.82	5.75	5.75	5.96	5.98	5.89	5.44	5.44	5.56		
Potatoes																
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich..	Marks/ 100 kg	—	—	—	—	—	77	60	66	46	—	—	—	—		
Onions																
U.K.: London, first quality		—	—	—	—	—	23.4	22.0	19.5	16.2	22.3	—	—	—		
From Egypt.....	Sh/56-lb sack	9.7	12.0	11.1	15.6	14.3	16.8	—	—	—	—	12.8	16.0	11.4		
From Netherlands.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tomatoes																
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality, London.....	Pence/lb	—	7.8	13.3	11.2	11.3	18.3	11.3	13.1	—	—	—	—	—		
Bananas																
Germany, Western: Ecuador, f.o.r., wholesalers to importers, Hamburg.....	Marks/1000 kg	481	455	581	469	623	670	562	688	569	562	480	476	612		
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry.....	U.S.\$/100 lb	7.00	5.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	5.87	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.63	...		
Oranges																
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:																
South African.....	Marks/ 34-kg case	27.0	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	28.8	25.2	30.2	33.4		
Spanish.....	Marks/ 35-kg case	—	20.5	20.3	23.2	22.2	25.8	25.8	25.3	—	—	—	—	—		
U.K.: Auction price, London:																
Israeli.....	Sh/ 39-kg case	—	—	42.9	46.4	50.8	57.4	59.4	63.5	—	—	—	—	—		
South African.....	Sh/ 30-kg case	42.3	31.1	30.5	—	—	—	—	50.1	52.1	50.6	43.6	48.0	54.9		
Lemons																
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg case	34.2	26.3	25.7	23.7	26.2	23.2	23.2	20.1	21.1	23.6	21.9	28.1	26.0		

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960			1961									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Grapefruit U.K.: Auction price, London: Israeli South African	Sh/40-kg case Sh/31-kg case	— 32.0	54.4 —	63.4 —	48.8 —	49.9 —	57.8 —	55.3 —	51.3 —	51.2 —	39.8 —	44.7 —	45.4 —	—
Apples Germany, Western: Italian desert, best quality, Munich.....	Marks/100 kg	54	70	—	59	83	54	55	76	87	70	—	95	83
Raisins U.K.: Sultanas, London: Australian, 5 - Crown, ex wharf..... Turkish, No. 9, spot	Sh/112 lb	141 126	143 128	144 128	144 130	146 133	146 131	132 129	134 127	136 128	136 128	130 —	124 —	117 —
Dates U.S.: Iraqi Hollowi, good average quality, 70's ^a ,	U.S. c/lb	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.8
Soybeans European ports ¹ : U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb	32.3	32.8	33.7	37.2	41.4	43.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	40.5	36.7	35.6	35.4
Groundnuts European ports ¹ : Nigerian, shell-ed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb	66.1	63.1	62.0	69.5	75.0	80.2	81.0	76.5	67.5	69.4	70.0	70.0	62.2
Linseed U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb	49.7	48.0	47.8	49.4	51.6	52.2	52.6	50.8	51.9	58.8	58.7	58.3	56.8
Copra European ports ¹ : Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment c.i.f.	U.S. \$/2240 lb	176	182	171	172	177	168	166	170	165	170	170	166	164
Olive oil European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg	201.9	193.0	198.1	202.5	200.0	205.0	206.2	210.0	202.5	196.2	195.0	195.0	195.0
Soybean oil European ports ¹ : U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S. £/2240 lb	242	262	263	285	308	316	327	320	299	287	279	272	274
Groundnut oil European ports ¹ : Nigerian, ^a 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb	112.3	110.0	109.3	120.0	126.8	135.2	133.9	127.7	119.8	118.9	116.4	109.1	106.2
Linseed oil U.K.: Argentina bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb	94.6	89.2	87.1	90.6	98.2	100.4	100.6	97.1	95.8	110.1	108.3	107.0	105.6
Coconut oil European ports ¹ : Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb	92.6	94.1	90.4	92.2	94.3	92.5	89.6	88.2	84.9	85.2	86.1	82.8	80.2
Palm oil European ports ¹ : Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb	80.5	80.4	81.0	80.8	82.9	84.0	84.5	85.0	84.5	83.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
Groundnut cake U.K.: Nigerian, 56%, protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2240 lb	35.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.4	31.9	33.6	34.2	34.0	33.4
Coffee France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre ¹⁸ U.S.: Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4..... Colombian Manizales	F. francs/kg U.S. c/lb U.S. c/lb	3.49 36.2 44.9	3.50 36.4 44.4	3.44 36.2 43.8	3.34 36.5 44.5	3.34 37.2 44.6	3.30 37.4 44.3	3.28 37.0 43.9	3.27 37.2 43.5	3.29 37.4 43.3	3.30 36.8 43.5	3.30 35.9 43.5	3.32 34.7 43.3	3.32 33.8 43.2
Cocoa beans European ports ¹ : Good ferment-ed Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. U.S.: Spot, New York: Bahia Ghana	Sh/50 kg U.S. c/lb U.S. c/lb	215 26.6 29.6	206 26.3 28.1	186 25.5 25.6	175 23.6 23.3	164 22.2 21.8	152 20.7 20.6	172 22.9 22.9	172 23.0 23.0	165 21.9 21.9	169 22.0 22.0	164 20.6 21.0	164 20.3 20.8	174 22.3 23.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960			1961									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price ¹¹ , Colombo . . .	Rupees/lb	2 17	2 29	2 03	2 01	2 06	2 15	2 06	1 97	1 89	1 92	1 99	2 14	2 02
India: For export, auction price ¹¹ , Calcutta	Rupees/kg ¹²	5 46	5 25	5 05	5 00	4 89	4 76	—	5 98	5 27	6 14	5 65	4 63	4 58
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot, New York	U.S. e/lb	50 0	53 5	44 4	47 8	46 6	48 9	47 4	46 6	47 8	46 5	46 1	45 9	44 3
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue- cured, auction price	Pence/lb	16 0	—	—	—	—	34 6	33 7	—	40 4	38 6	28 6	21 4	—
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price . . .	U.S. e/lb	60 9	57 0	58 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 2	62 9	64 8	63 8
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. e/lb	59 0	66 1	69 0	66 5	65 8	63 5	63 4	63 6	62 6	62 8	61 6	60 4	—
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Midding 15/16"	Pence/lb	22 2	22 6	22 9	23 0	23 4	24 3	24 8	25 0	24 7	24 0	23 8	24 1	24 3
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good . . .	Pence/lb	41 7	42 1	41 4	40 7	40 8	40 0	39 0	38 3	38 3	36 7	36 9	37 2	37 9
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water- retted, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb	249	252	251	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	252
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb	184 6	198 1	185 5	199 7	206 6	212 1	189 9	186 4	150 0	—	—	133 0	—
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb	103 0	102 2	99 0	99 0	97 5	94 1	89 9	90 7	90 1	89 0	87 2	84 5	81 8
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.\$/lb	4 74	4 69	4 87	5 15	5 04	5 12	5 02	5 13	5 18	5 23	5 43	5 36	5 20
Rayon¹³														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/ 100 kg	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	109 1 4	109 1 4
Japan: Viscose filament, for ex- port ex mill	Yen/lb	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	—	—
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 64's	Pence/lb	81	84	83	82	86	87	93	96	95	93	94	91	86
50's	Pence/lb	65	68	67	67	69	69	71	74	71	66	72	68	69
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston . .	U.S. e/lb	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5	76 5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits e/lb	95 1	87 2	86 1	83 2	79 9	85 4	88 9	89 3	84 2	84 4	85 5	85 8	82 2
No. 2 R.S.S.		92 9	85 5	83 6	81 5	78 6	83 6	87 2	88 4	83 2	83 0	84 3	83 6	—
No. 3 blanket crepe		79 5	74 2	72 0	67 3	63 0	66 1	70 0	73 3	70 7	70 5	74 7	77 0	—
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters, chilled Australian, hindquarters, frozen	Pence/lb Pence/lb	27 6 25 1	24 7 23 4	25 9 —	24 8 —	24 9 —	30 4 —	27 6 —	24 8 —	26 3 —	26 0 —	27 0 —	27 4 —	26 2 —
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen car- casses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb	25 4	22 6	20 8	23 9	20 8	21 0	21 1	20 2	19 2	18 8	18 4	19 5	21 8
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Ex- change	Sh/112 lb	290	312	320	278	261	254	289	300	290	265	246	222	220
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. e/lb	6 12	6 45	6 53	6 90	7 22	7 84	—	8 46	7 22	6 62	6 75	6 42	6 22
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. e/lb	12 5	13 3	12 7	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 2	12 7	11 4	11 4	11 9	11 7	11 6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960			1961									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports.....	Pence/lb	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.9	16.8	16.2	15.4	14.9	14.4	15.1	15.1	14.3
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago.....	U.S. \$ /lb	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.2	13.1	14.4	14.8	14.6	15.7	17.4	17.4	16.2
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish		329	336	336	336	336	321	306	306	306	281	262	253	272
New Zealand, finest.....	Sh./112 lb	290	286	280	269	258	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh/112 lb	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid produc- ers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative.....	Kroner/kg	3.85	4.16	3.49	3.35	3.03	2.80	3.01	3.46	3.32	3.65	113.86	...	...
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions.....	Guilders/ 100 kg	227	244	214	204	186	177	194	206	194	200	196	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	Sh/112 lb	76.8	77.9	67.4	69.7	75.6	77.1	78.7	58.7	55.9	54.0	66.8	78.8	...
Haddock		82.9	67.3	63.8	67.5	76.0	84.9	80.6	78.4	72.6	72.6	73.9	78.6	...
Plaice.....		163.3	151.1	147.0	131.8	116.3	116.2	133.1	139.9	134.6	143.8	147.1	147.4	...
Herrings		48.9	42.7	32.2	43.0	19.7	39.7	43.8	56.7	37.1	46.4	29.7	32.2	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston. Shrimp ¹⁶ , frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. \$ /lb	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	28.2	26.6	26.5	26.0	26.5	27.4	29.0	30.0
	U.S. \$ /lb	74.1	72.8	70.6	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.5	68.3	69.5	71.8	83.6	89.0	87.3
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1000 lire/ 100 kg	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	1122.5
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case ¹⁸	8.69	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.82	9.03	10.05	10.31	11.11
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case ¹⁷	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. Burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/ 2000 lb	93	91	90	90	93	100	105	116	117	118	118	118	117
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. \$ /lb	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.33	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.69	6.50	6.25	6.06	115.50
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg	72.1	75.7	76.5	75.8	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.0	72.6	69.2	67.6	66.1	62.5
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" x 6"	Can. \$/1000 board feet	152.8	142.1	142.1	145.7	143.9	143.9	145.7	147.4	145.7	144.8	143.9	143.9	142.1
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria.....	DM/cubic meter	153.8	154.0	155.4	157.2	157.5	160.0	160.4	161.5	162.0	163.5	163.7	163.7	164.1
Sweden: 2 1/2" x 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Harnosand district.....	1000 Kronor standard/	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international
(fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960			1961									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood.....	£/standard	76.5	77.6	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.4	78.7	80.8	79.9	80.5	80.5	79.9	77.1
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill.....	U.S. \$/1000 board feet	79.0	78.4	78.8	77.7	77.0	78.2	81.4	80.0	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.0	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill.....	Can. \$/2000 lb 1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg	131.5	131.4	128.2	126.9	126.5	119.6	119.7	119.6	120.4	125.1	124.8	124.8	124.6
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value.....		31.8	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.3	34.1	32.7	33.3	33.4	33.7	33.0	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sul- phite, average export value....	Kronor/1000 kg	861	852	864	875	882	866	878	866	874	862	852	85.9	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec.....	Can. \$/2000 lb 1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg	114.9	114.7	114.7	116.5	115.7	115.4	115.5	115.4	116.3	120.7	120.5	120.4	120.3
Finland: Average export value.		40.6	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.6	40.5	...	...
U.K.: Average import value....	£/112 lb	2.79	2.78	2.74	2.75	2.68	2.78	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.76	2.79	2.70
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value.....	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg	45.8	45.5	45.4	46.2	45.1	45.8	46.3	45.9	46.0	45.9	45.5	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in in- ternational trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities.....			90			89			89					
Food.....			88			86			83			85		
Nonfood.....			93			91			95			92		
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf.....	Sh./2240 lb	53.4	56.8	55.2	54.2	58.1	56.6	57.2	60.0	59.2	54.0	58.4	62.5	64.0
From St. Lawrence.....		43.6	46.6	—	45.0	47.1	47.9	48.5	47.7	45.0	44.4	46.3	43.8	50.2
From Northern Range.....		45.6	47.8	45.9	45.4	49.4	47.5	47.9	50.8	52.0	46.9	47.7	51.1	51.3
U.K. - General trip charter ¹⁸ Index numbers (1953 = 100)...		91	96	101	99	102	99	102	107	104	101	103	106	...
Fertilizers¹⁹														
Ammonium sulphate:														
Germany, Western, 21%, bulk, delivered, purchaser's railway station. ¹⁹	DM/100 kg nitrogen	92.5	95.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	92.0	93.9	94.6	95.4
Superphosphate:														
U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, London	£/2240 lb	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.5
Muriate of potash:														
Germany, Western, 40%, bulk, delivered, purchaser's railway station. ¹⁸	DM/100 kg K ₂ O	26.5	27.1	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.8	26.4	27.0

¹⁸Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. —¹⁹The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £32.12.0 per 2,240 lb, f.o.b. Burma ports through 1960 and £33.12.0 from January 1961. The basic quality is Ngasein full-boiled small mills special. — ²⁰Through December, Zenith. — ²¹The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £44.8.10 in 1960 and £45.2.0 in 1961. — ²²Through 1960, Cuba (No. 4 contract). —²³Simple average of daily prices, London and No. 8 spot, New York, both adjusted to f.a.s. Cuba basis. — ²⁴Through January, bigged. — ²⁵Through December, 66%. — ²⁶Through December, British West African. — ²⁷Through October, Marseille. — ²⁸Exclusive of export duty and excise. — ²⁹Through September, roubles per lb. — ³⁰Provisional. — ³¹The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 17¼ inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. — ³²From January, brown shrimp only. — ³³100 3¼ oz. cans per case. — ³⁴48 6½ oz. cans per case. — ³⁵Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were employed in 1960. — ³⁶Net of subsidies paid to farmers.¹Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. — ²Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £32/12/0 les 2 240 lb, f.o.b. ports birmanis jusqu'à fin 1960 et de £33/12/0 à partir de janvier 1961. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein «full-boiled small mills specials». — ³Jusqu'à fin décembre, Zenith. — ⁴Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £44/8/10 en 1960 et de £45/2/0 en 1961. — ⁵Jusqu'à fin 1960, Cuba (contrat N° 4). — ⁶Moyenne simple des cours journaliers, Londres, et du disponible N° 8, New York, après ajustement de ces cours sur la base franco quai Cuba. —⁷Jusqu'à fin janvier, en sacs. — ⁸Jusqu'à fin décembre, de 66° s. — ⁹Jusqu'à fin décembre, de l'Afrique orientale britannique. — ¹⁰Jusqu'à fin octobre, Marseille. — ¹¹Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. — ¹²Jusqu'à fin septembre, roubles la lb. — ¹³Chiffre provisoire. — ¹⁴Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de 2,55 D.M. le kg pendant tout la période; le prix de la fibranne «standard» britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 17¼ d'inch était de 22,75 pence pendant toute la période. —¹⁵A partir de janvier, crevettes «brown» seulement. — ¹⁶Caisse de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. — ¹⁷Caisse de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — ¹⁸Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps. — ¹⁹Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 20. - Coffee: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Café: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Belgium	Brazil	Colombia	El Salvador	France	Germany, Western		Indonesia	Mexico	Uganda	United States	
						I	II				I	II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Francs/ kg	Cruzeiros/ 10 kg	Pesos/ 12.5 kg	U.S. dollars/ 46 kg	Francs/ kg	Marks/100 kg	1000 Rupiah/ 100 kg	Pesos/ kg	Shillings/ 112 lb	Cents/lb		
1950.....	58.4	185	19.9	50.9	—	488	609	0.51	5.48	195	50.5	53.2
1951.....	62.0	194	24.0	55.5	—	518	672	0.53	6.57	310	54.2	58.7
1952.....	61.8	197	26.0	54.7	—	513	696	0.69	7.23	364	54.0	57.0
1953.....	65.2	229	27.8	57.2	—	555	775	0.74	7.20	358	57.9	59.8
1954.....	83.0	422	37.9	77.0	426	760	795	1.03	9.47	436	78.7	80.0
1955.....	61.0	411	32.0	58.8	310	568	746	0.73	7.79	263	57.1	64.6
1956.....	76.0	439	41.6	66.4	295	568	831	0.57	10.31	252	58.1	74.0
1957.....	64.4	443	48.8	59.0	336	549	754	1.06	8.68	255	56.9	63.9
1958.....	51.8	476	46.7	45.9	387	490	654	2.17	7.11	269	48.4	52.3
1959.....	43.3	453	38.8	40.6	347	373	649	1.78	13.79	206	37.0	45.2
1960.....	...	554	42.9	40.7	344	355	653	1.34	8.50	142	36.6	44.9
1960 VII.....	...	576	43.8	37.9	341	352	633	1.00	8.5	118	36.5	44.6
VIII.....	...	568	43.8	40.1	345	346	637	1.20	8.5	126	36.0	45.2
IX.....	...	595	43.8	40.9	347	350	633	1.18	8.5	131	36.2	44.8
X.....	...	596	43.8	41.6	349	346	632	1.25	8.5	150	36.2	44.9
XI.....	...	596	45.6	42.0	350	346	629	1.25	8.5	142	36.4	44.4
XII.....	...	596	46.5	41.2	344	346	619	1.25	8.5	134	36.2	43.8
1961 I.....	...	605	46.5	39.7	334	344	...	1.28	8.2	130	36.5	44.5
II.....	...	614	46.5	39.4	334	344	...	1.10	7.7	131	37.2	44.6
III.....	...	620	46.5	39.5	330	340	...	1.18	7.5	134	37.4	44.3
IV.....	...	621	46.5	40.4	328	344	...	1.48	7.4	134	37.0	43.9
V.....	...	669	46.5	39.6	327	342	...	1.25	7.5	134	37.2	43.5
VI.....	...	704	46.5	38.5	329	346	...	1.32	6.8	133	37.4	43.3
VII.....	...	701	46.5	39.2	330	346	...	...	...	131	36.8	43.5
VIII.....	...	784	...	37.4	330	330	...	...	...	129	35.9	43.5
IX.....	...	...	...	...	332	326	...	...	...	128	34.7	43.3
X.....	...	...	...	...	332	322	...	...	...	...	33.8	43.2
Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg												
1950.....	1.17	1.00	0.82	1.11	—	1.16	1.45	—	0.63	0.54	1.11	1.17
1951.....	1.24	1.05	0.93	1.21	—	1.23	1.60	—	0.76	0.85	1.20	1.30
1952.....	1.24	1.07	0.93	1.19	—	1.22	1.66	—	0.84	1.00	1.19	1.26
1953.....	1.30	—	0.95	1.24	—	1.32	1.84	—	0.83	0.99	1.28	1.32
1954.....	1.66	—	1.27	1.67	1.22	1.81	1.89	—	0.76	1.20	1.74	1.76
1955.....	1.22	—	1.03	1.28	0.89	1.30	1.77	—	0.62	0.72	1.26	1.42
1956.....	1.48	—	1.17	1.44	0.84	1.35	1.98	—	0.82	0.70	1.28	1.63
1957.....	1.29	—	1.06	1.28	0.89	1.31	1.80	—	0.69	0.70	1.26	1.41
1958.....	1.04	—	0.77	1.00	0.92	1.17	1.56	—	0.57	0.74	1.07	1.15
1959.....	0.86	—	0.63	0.88	0.70	0.89	1.55	—	1.10	0.57	0.82	1.00
1960.....	...	—	0.65	0.88	0.70	0.85	1.55	—	0.68	0.39	0.81	0.99
1960 VII.....	...	—	0.64	0.82	0.69	0.84	1.51	—	0.68	0.33	0.80	0.98
VIII.....	...	—	0.64	0.87	0.70	0.82	1.52	—	0.68	0.35	0.79	1.00
IX.....	...	—	0.64	0.89	0.70	0.83	1.51	—	0.68	0.36	0.80	0.99
X.....	...	—	0.64	0.90	0.71	0.82	1.50	—	0.68	0.41	0.80	0.99
XI.....	...	—	0.67	0.91	0.71	0.82	1.50	—	0.68	0.39	0.80	0.98
XII.....	...	—	0.69	0.90	0.70	0.82	1.47	—	0.68	0.37	0.80	0.97
1961 I.....	...	—	0.64	0.86	0.68	0.82	...	—	0.66	0.36	0.80	0.98
II.....	...	—	0.64	0.86	0.68	0.82	...	—	0.62	0.36	0.82	0.98
III.....	...	—	0.64	0.86	0.67	0.84	...	—	0.60	0.37	0.83	0.98
IV.....	...	—	0.64	0.88	0.66	0.86	...	—	0.59	0.37	0.82	0.97
V.....	...	—	0.64	0.86	0.66	0.86	...	—	0.60	0.37	0.82	0.96
VI.....	...	—	0.65	0.84	0.67	0.86	...	—	0.54	0.37	0.82	0.96
VII.....	...	—	0.64	0.85	0.67	0.86	...	—	...	0.36	0.81	0.96
VIII.....	...	—	...	0.81	0.67	0.82	...	—	...	0.36	0.79	0.96
IX.....	...	—	...	...	0.67	0.82	...	—	...	0.35	0.76	0.95
X.....	...	—	...	...	0.67	0.80	...	—	...	...	0.74	0.95

¹ From January 1960, new francs/100 kg (1 new = 100 old francs).

¹ Depuis janvier 1960, nouveaux francs/100 kg (1 nouveau franc = 100 anciens francs).

Belgium: Congo (ex-Belgian), Arabica, plantation crop, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil:** Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Colombia:** Manizales, parchment, average quality, average wholesale price, domestic markets. — **El Salvador:** Washed, wholesale price, f.o.b. San Salvador. — **France:** Ivory Coast, Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre. — **Germany, Western:** I - Brazilian Santos, extra, c.i.f. Hamburg. II - Kenya A, average price, c.i.f. Hamburg; 1950-53, maximum prevailing price. — **Indonesia:** Robusta, wholesale price, Djakarta. — **Mexico:** Planchuela, second grade, wholesale price, Mexico City. — **Uganda:** Unwashed native Robusta, f.a.q., nearest delivery date, f.o.b. Mombasa. — **United States:** I - Brazilian Santos No. 4, spot price, New York. II - Colombian Manizales, spot price, New York.

Belgique: Du Congo (ex-belge), Arabica, plantations européennes, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil:** Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Colombie:** Manizales, en parche, qualité courante, prix de gros moyen sur les marchés nationaux. — **Salvador:** Café type lavé, prix de gros, f.o.b. San Salvador. — **France:** Côte-d'Ivoire, Robusta courant, en entrepôt, le Havre. — **Allemagne occidentale:** I - Santos brésilien, qualité extra, c.a.f. Hambourg. II - Café du Kenya, qualité A, prix moyen, c.a.f. Hambourg; 1950-53, prix maximum courant. — **Indonésie:** Café Robusta, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Mexique:** Café Planchuela, deuxième qualité, prix de gros, Mexico. — **Ouganda:** Café type non lavé, Robusta de production indigène, bonne qualité moyenne, pour livraison à la date la plus proche, f.o.b. Mombasa. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Santos N° 4, brésilien, prix au comptant, New York. II - Manizales colombien, prix au comptant, New York.

Table 21. - Tea: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Thé: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Ceylon		India	Indonesia	Italy	Japan	Morocco	United Kingdom	United States
	I	II							
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Rupees/lb		Rupees/lb	1000 Rupiah/ 100 kg	1000 Lire/kg	Yen/kg	M. Francs/kg	Pence/lb	Cents/lb
1950			12.06	...	...	179	...	—	...
1951	12.02	...	1.83	...	...	198	...	143	...
1952	2.15	...	1.40	...	...	211	...	37	139.2
1953	2.14	...	1.99	...	1.52	268	...	47	49.2
1954	2.83	12.72	3.10	11.63	1.83	276	1689	69	72.6
1955	2.24	2.15	2.09	1.25	1.77	227	912	53	56.2
1956	2.52	1.91	2.39	1.09	1.76	218	845	60	53.0
1957	2.04	1.78	2.10	1.09	1.78	199	941	51	53.4
1958	2.07	1.44	2.16	1.13	1.69	186	1 134	54	51 0
1959	2.11	1.77	2.21	1.85	1.51	181	1 226	56	49.8
1960	2.06	1.83	2.42	...	1.52	276	1 374	56	50.4
1960 VII.	1.90	1.73	2.84	4.13	1.55	195	1 270	48	49
VIII.	2.23	1.79	2.71	4.17	1.55	186	1 270	60	52
IX.	2.30	1.79	2.62	4.37	1.55	216	1 449	69	52
X.	2.17	1.84	5.46	4.32	1.50	226	1 449	64	51
XI.	2.29	1.89	5.25	4.54	1.50	201	1 449	64	50
XII.	2.03	1.86	5.05	4.47	1.50	188	1 449	60	49
1961 I.	2.01	1.90	5.00	...	1.49	199	1 449	56	50
II.	2.06	1.89	4.89	...	1.49	209	1 449	54	50
III.	2.15	1.87	4.76	...	1.50	205	1 449	54	50
IV.	2.06	1.85	...	...	1.50	205	1 449	52	46
V.	1.97	1.87	5.98	...	...	284	1 449	54	51
VI.	1.89	1.82	5.27	...	...	254	1 449	50	51
VII.	1.92	1.80	6.14	...	...	196	1 449	48	52
VIII.	1.99	1.73	5.65	...	...	...	1 449	50	50
IX.	2.14	1.69	4.63	...	...	...	...	54	48
X.	2.02	1.58	4.58	...	...	...	...	57	...
Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg									
1950			0.95	...	...	0.50	...	—	...
1951	0.93	...	0.85	...	...	0.55	...	1.10	...
1952	1.00	...	0.65	...	...	0.59	...	0.94	0.87
1953	0.99	...	0.92	...	1.43	0.74	...	1.21	1.08
1954	1.31	11.26	1.44	—	2.93	0.77	1.97	1.78	1.60
1955	1.04	1.00	0.97	...	2.84	0.63	2.61	1.36	1.24
1956	1.17	0.88	1.11	...	2.81	0.60	2.42	1.54	1.17
1957	0.94	0.82	0.97	...	2.84	0.55	2.40	1.32	1.18
1958	0.96	0.67	1.00	...	2.71	0.52	2.60	1.39	1.12
1959	0.98	0.82	1.02	...	2.42	0.50	2.46	1.43	1.10
1960	0.95	0.85	1.12	...	2.44	0.77	2.74	1.45	1.11
1960 VII.	0.88	0.80	1.32	—	2.48	0.54	2.51	1.25	1.08
VIII.	1.03	0.83	1.26	—	2.48	0.52	2.51	1.54	1.15
IX.	1.06	0.83	1.21	—	2.48	0.60	2.86	1.77	1.15
X.	1.00	0.85	1.15	—	2.40	0.63	2.86	1.64	1.12
XI.	1.06	0.88	1.10	—	2.40	0.56	2.86	1.66	1.10
XII.	0.94	0.86	1.06	—	2.40	0.52	2.86	1.54	1.08
1961 I.	0.93	0.88	1.05	...	2.39	0.55	2.86	1.44	1.10
II.	0.95	0.88	1.03	...	2.39	0.58	2.86	1.39	1.10
III.	1.00	0.87	1.00	...	2.40	0.57	2.86	1.38	1.11
IV.	0.95	0.86	...	...	2.44	0.57	2.86	1.34	1.00
V.	0.91	0.87	1.26	...	...	0.79	2.86	1.38	1.12
VI.	0.88	0.84	1.11	...	...	0.71	2.86	1.30	1.12
VII.	0.89	0.83	1.29	...	...	0.54	2.86	1.23	1.16
VIII.	0.92	0.80	1.19	...	...	...	2.86	1.29	1.10
IX.	0.99	0.78	0.97	...	...	...	...	1.39	1.04
X.	0.94	0.73	0.96	...	...	...	...	1.47	...

¹Crop year from this year forward : Japan, May-April ; all other countries, April-March. — ²From October 1960, rupees/kg.

Ceylon: I - Tea for export, high-grown, auction price, Colombo. II - Tea for export, low-grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India:** Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **Indonesia:** Broken orange pekoe, orange pekoe, pekoe fannings and broken pekoe, export price, f.o.b. — **Italy:** Formosa orange pekoe, importers' selling price, f.o.b. warehouse, Milan. — **Japan:** Green, middle grade, not selected, producer price, exclusive of packing charges. — **Morocco:** Formosa Chun Mee, first quality, wholesale price, Casablanca. — **United Kingdom:** Auction price, London. — **United States:** Ceylon and India, black, standard grade, composite price, ex warehouse, New York.

¹Campagne agricole, à partir de cette année : Japon, mai-avril ; tous autres pays, avril-mars. — ²A partir d'octobre 1960, roupies/kg.

Ceylon: I - Thé d'altitude, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. II - Thé de basses terres, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Inde:** Thé pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Calcutta. — **Indonésie:** Thé « Broken orange pekoe », « orange pekoe », « pekoe fannings » et « broken pekoe », prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. — **Italie:** « Orange pekoe » de Formose, prix de vente des importateurs, f.o.b. entrepôt, Milan. — **Japon:** Thé vert, qualité moyenne, non choisi, prix à la production, non compris les frais d'emballage. — **Maroc:** « Chun Mee » de Formose, première qualité, prix de gros, Casablanca. — **Royaume-Uni:** Prix aux enchères, Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** Thé de Ceylon et de l'Inde, noirs, de qualité standard, moyenne des prix à l'entrepôt, New York.

Table 22. - Cocoa beans: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Fèves de cacao: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Belgium	Brazil	Ecuador	European ports	France	Italy	Netherlands	United States	
								I	II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Francs/ kg	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg	Sucres/ 46 kg	Shillings/ 50 kg	1000 Francs/ 100 kg	Lire/kg	Guilders/ 100 kg	Cents/lb	
1950.....	36.4	136	437	205	29.7	815	—	29.2	32.1
1951.....	39.5	160	466	281	33.8	940	—	35.1	35.5
1952.....	39.4	163	454	297	35.2	860	—	35.8	35.4
1953.....	38.3	171	483	283	33.6	811	—	34.9	37.1
1954.....	61.3	407	729	460	54.1	1 123	471	55.7	57.8
1955.....	40.2	336	466	297	33.8	1 015	301	36.2	37.4
1956.....	29.0	253	358	218	21.9	840	216	25.5	27.3
1957.....	32.0	264	470	236	27.1	793	245	30.5	30.6
1958.....	46.0	398	577	330	44.7	970	351	43.3	44.3
1959.....	37.3	586	467	268	42.6	872	284	35.4	36.6
1960.....	29.8	448	363	216	34.6	734	220	26.8	28.4
1960 VII.....	31.0	460	363	223	354	727	227	26.9	28.9
VIII.....	—	465	345	219	352	725	222	27.5	28.0
IX.....	—	462	344	213	348	725	220	26.1	29.0
X.....	30.1	476	344	215	351	729	220	26.6	29.6
XI.....	28.2	457	321	206	334	730	211	26.8	28.1
XII.....	26.5	427	309	186	296	702	191	25.5	25.6
1961 I.....	22.2	975	315	175	269	676	177	23.6	23.3
II.....	21.8	975	306	164	253	645	166	22.2	21.8
III.....	19.1	975	294	152	243	615	148	20.7	20.6
IV.....	23.4	975	375	172	272	620	168	22.9	22.9
V.....	24.0	929	—	172	259	—	165	23.0	23.0
VI.....	22.6	883	—	165	266	—	162	21.9	21.9
VII.....	23.2	887	—	169	276	—	163	22.0	22.0
VIII.....	22.0	852	—	164	267	—	159	20.6	21.0
IX.....	22.1	—	—	164	262	—	155	20.3	20.8
X.....	—	—	—	174	296	—	—	22.3	23.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg								
1950.....	72.9	49.1	69.7	57.5	84.9	130.5	—	64.4	70.8
1951.....	79.0	57.5	67.5	78.7	96.5	150.3	—	77.4	78.3
1952.....	78.9	58.7	65.8	83.2	100.6	137.7	—	78.9	78.0
1953.....	76.7	—	69.9	79.3	96.0	129.8	—	76.9	81.8
1954.....	122.7	—	105.7	128.8	154.5	179.6	124.1	122.8	127.4
1955.....	80.3	—	67.5	83.2	96.6	162.4	79.2	79.8	82.4
1956.....	58.0	—	51.9	61.1	62.7	134.4	56.9	56.2	60.2
1957.....	63.9	—	68.0	66.2	70.8	126.8	64.4	67.2	67.5
1958.....	91.9	—	83.7	92.5	106.2	155.2	92.4	95.5	97.7
1959.....	74.6	—	67.7	75.1	86.3	139.6	74.8	78.0	80.7
1960.....	59.6	—	52.6	60.4	70.1	117.4	58.0	59.1	62.6
1960 VII.....	62.0	—	52.7	62.4	71.7	116.3	59.7	59.3	63.7
VIII.....	—	—	50.0	61.4	71.2	116.0	58.4	60.6	61.7
IX.....	—	—	49.8	59.7	70.6	116.0	57.9	57.5	63.9
X.....	60.3	—	49.9	60.2	71.0	116.6	58.0	58.6	65.3
XI.....	56.5	—	46.5	57.7	67.6	116.8	55.6	58.0	62.0
XII.....	53.0	—	44.7	52.2	59.9	112.4	50.4	56.2	56.4
1961 I.....	44.5	—	45.7	49.1	54.5	108.2	46.6	52.0	51.4
II.....	43.5	—	44.3	45.9	51.3	103.2	43.6	48.9	48.1
III.....	38.3	—	42.6	42.7	49.2	98.4	40.6	45.6	45.4
IV.....	46.8	—	47.1	48.0	55.1	99.2	46.3	50.5	50.5
V.....	48.0	—	—	48.0	52.4	—	45.6	50.7	50.7
VI.....	45.3	—	—	46.1	53.8	—	44.7	48.3	48.3
VII.....	46.4	—	—	47.2	55.8	—	45.0	48.5	48.5
VIII.....	44.1	—	—	46.0	54.0	—	43.8	45.4	46.3
IX.....	44.3	—	—	45.9	53.1	—	42.9	44.8	45.9
X.....	—	—	—	48.6	59.9	—	—	49.2	50.7

¹From January 1960, new francs/100 kg (1 new franc = 100 old francs).¹Depuis janvier 1960, nouveaux francs/100 kg (1 nouveau franc = 100 anciens francs).

Belgium: Congo (ex-Belgian), first quality, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil:** Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **Ecuador:** Average wholesale price, Guayaquil. — **European ports:** Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment c.i.f.; 1950-56, Ghana, spot price, London. — **France:** Ivory Coast, ex warehouse, Le Havre. — **Italy:** São Tomé, importers' selling price, f.o.r. Milan. — **Netherlands:** Miscellaneous qualities, 5,000-kg. lots, Amsterdam. — **United States:** I - Bahia, spot price, New York. II - Ghana, spot price, New York.

Belgique: Du Congo (ex-belge), première qualité, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil:** Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. — **Equateur:** Prix de gros moyen, Guayaquil. — **Ports européens:** Ghana, good fermented, pour embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; 1950-56, Ghana, prix au comptant, Londres. — **France:** Cacao de la Côte-d'Ivoire, à l'entrepôt, Le Havre. — **Italie:** De Saint-Thomas, prix de vente des importateurs, franco rail, Milan. — **Pays-Bas:** Diverses qualités, par lots de 5 000 kg, Amsterdam. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Bahia, prix au comptant, New York. II - Ghana, prix au comptant, New York.

Table 23. - Tobacco: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Tabac: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Brazil	Canada	Cuba	Greece	India	Italy	Japan	Philip- pines	S. and N. Western Rhodesia	United States			
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										I	II	III
	Cruzeiros/ kg	Cents/ lb	Centavos/ 0.46 kg	Drachmas/ kg	Rupees/ lb	1000 Lire/ 100 kg	Yen/ kg	Pesos/ 46 kg	Pence/ lb	Cents/lb			
1950.....	11.1	42.6	98.7	—	3.06	18.5	300	58.1	37.6	65.8	51.9	55.1	
1951.....	11.8	43.0	88.4	—	3.15	18.5	370	44.6	34.6	61.4	51.3	52.7	
1952.....	11.5	40.6	88.2	—	3.00	19.4	400	28.0	42.8	61.4	49.6	50.5	
1953.....	17.8	42.8	97.3	133.8	3.32	19.4	420	32.0	39.7	62.6	51.9	52.8	
1954.....	20.4	42.1	82.3	36.1	3.59	23.8	420	35.1	38.4	63.2	50.8	52.7	
1955.....	26.5	42.8	73.7	43.6	3.11	23.8	420	39.0	40.5	64.6	53.2	52.7	
1956.....	34.2	44.5	72.9	37.0	3.00	28.2	410	41.5	33.0	67.4	53.7	51.5	
1957.....	33.9	47.7	65.8	39.4	2.80	28.2	410	50.1	39.4	70.1	56.1	55.4	
1958.....	38.2	45.4	67.8	37.8	—	29.9	410	51.6	36.4	71.1	59.7	58.2	
1959.....	54.0	53.2	73.9	36.5	—	29.9	410	54.2	34.4	69.9	58.1	58.3	
1960.....	105.6	53.6	—	—	—	32.9	420	56.2	34.2	67.7	60.8	60.4	
1960 VII.....	93.3	61.1	—	—	2.40	29.9	410	56.9	39.4	67.1	55.5	55.1	
VIII.....	103.1	61.1	—	6.6	1.65	29.9	410	56.9	38.0	69.4	58.2	57.9	
IX.....	105.4	61.1	—	28.6	2.75	29.9	410	56.9	27.8	66.9	61.7	61.3	
X.....	109.8	61.1	—	36.9	—	29.9	420	56.9	16.0	59.0	61.6	60.9	
XI.....	124.4	60.3	—	33.5	—	32.9	420	56.9	—	66.1	62.4	57.0	
XII.....	110.7	60.7	—	33.2	—	32.9	420	56.9	—	69.0	63.7	58.5	
1961 I.....	—	61.0	—	30.9	—	32.9	420	56.9	—	66.5	55.8	—	
II.....	—	60.3	—	31.6	3.76	32.9	420	63.2	—	65.8	43.2	—	
III.....	—	60.4	—	27.6	3.76	32.9	420	63.2	34.6	63.5	41.3	—	
IV.....	—	60.6	—	22.0	—	32.9	420	63.2	33.7	63.4	—	—	
V.....	—	60.6	—	21.6	—	32.9	420	—	—	63.5	—	—	
VI.....	—	60.6	—	30.0	—	32.9	420	—	40.4	62.6	64.0	—	
VII.....	—	60.6	—	30.0	—	32.9	420	—	38.6	62.8	60.0	60.2	
VIII.....	—	60.6	—	—	—	32.9	420	—	28.6	61.6	62.6	62.9	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	32.9	—	—	21.4	60.4	66.1	64.8	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	32.9	—	—	—	—	64.3	63.8	
Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg													
1950.....	0.60	10.89	2.15	—	1.42	10.30	10.83	0.63	10.97	1.45	1.14	1.22	
1951.....	0.64	0.96	1.92	—	1.46	0.30	1.03	0.48	0.89	1.35	1.13	1.16	
1952.....	0.62	0.92	1.92	—	1.39	0.31	1.11	0.30	1.10	1.35	1.09	1.11	
1953.....	—	0.97	2.11	1.13	1.54	0.31	1.17	0.35	1.02	1.38	1.14	1.16	
1954.....	—	0.95	1.79	1.20	1.66	0.38	1.17	0.38	0.99	1.39	1.12	1.16	
1955.....	—	0.95	1.60	1.45	1.44	0.38	1.17	0.42	1.04	1.42	1.17	1.16	
1956.....	—	1.02	1.58	1.23	1.39	0.45	1.14	0.45	0.85	1.49	1.18	1.14	
1957.....	—	1.08	1.43	1.31	1.30	0.45	1.14	0.54	1.01	1.54	1.24	1.22	
1958.....	—	1.04	1.47	1.26	—	0.48	1.14	0.56	0.94	1.57	1.32	1.28	
1959.....	—	1.22	1.61	1.22	—	0.48	1.14	0.59	0.89	1.54	1.28	1.28	
1960.....	—	1.18	—	—	—	0.53	1.17	0.55	0.88	1.49	1.34	1.33	
1960 VII.....	—	1.38	—	—	1.11	0.48	1.14	0.54	1.01	1.48	1.22	1.22	
VIII.....	—	1.39	—	0.22	0.76	0.48	1.14	0.54	0.98	1.53	1.28	1.28	
IX.....	—	1.38	—	0.95	1.27	0.48	1.14	0.54	0.72	1.48	1.36	1.35	
X.....	—	1.38	—	1.23	—	0.48	1.17	0.54	0.41	1.30	1.36	1.34	
XI.....	—	1.36	—	1.12	—	0.53	1.17	0.53	—	1.46	1.35	1.26	
XII.....	—	1.34	—	1.12	—	0.53	1.17	0.50	—	1.52	1.40	1.29	
1961 I.....	—	1.36	—	1.03	—	0.53	1.17	0.50	—	1.47	1.23	—	
II.....	—	1.34	—	1.05	0.79	0.53	1.17	0.55	—	1.45	0.95	—	
III.....	—	1.34	—	0.92	0.79	0.53	1.17	0.50	0.89	1.40	0.91	—	
IV.....	—	1.35	—	0.74	—	0.53	1.17	0.50	0.87	1.40	—	—	
V.....	—	1.35	—	0.72	—	0.53	1.17	—	—	1.40	1.41	—	
VI.....	—	1.29	—	1.00	—	0.53	1.17	—	1.04	1.38	1.39	—	
VII.....	—	1.30	—	1.00	—	0.53	1.17	—	0.99	1.38	1.32	1.33	
VIII.....	—	1.30	—	—	—	0.53	1.17	—	0.74	1.36	1.38	1.39	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	—	—	0.55	1.33	1.46	1.43	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	—	—	—	—	1.42	1.41	

¹Season average price from this year forward: Canada and Greece, October-September; Italy, November-October; Japan, September-August; Rhodesia, March-September; United States II and III, July-June. — ²Provisional. — ³Rupees per kg.

Brazil: Leaf, average export unit value. — **Canada:** Average producer price; from October 1959, three representative grades of flue-cured tobacco. — **Cuba:** Leaf, average export unit value. — **Greece:** Leaf, average export unit value to Western Germany. — **India:** Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, f.o.b. Indian ports, Guntur; through 1957, 1st grade; from May 1961, 4th grade. — **Italy:** Kentucky, second grade, third class, Tobacco Monopoly fixed producer price. — **Japan:** Bright, yellow, second grade; "Cutter"; previous to October 1960, leaf; Tobacco Monopoly fixed producer price, excluding premiums and the cost of packaging. — **Philippines:** Isabella, classes I-5, wholesale price. — **Southern and Northwestern Rhodesia:** Flue-cured, auction price. — **United States:** I - Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average unit value of imports from Turkey. II - Average producer price. III - Flue-cured, types II-14, average auction price.

¹Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Canada et Grèce, octobre-septembre; Italie, novembre-octobre; Japon, septembre-août; Rhodésie, mars-septembre; États-Unis II et III, juillet-juin. — ²Chiffre provisoire. — ³Roupiés le kg.

Brésil: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. — **Canada:** Prix moyen à la production; depuis octobre 1959, prix pour trois qualités caractéristiques de tabac flue-cured. — **Cuba:** Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. — **Grèce:** Tabac en feuilles, valeur unitaire moyenne des exportations à l'Allemagne occidentale. — **Inde:** Tabac de Virginie flue-cured reséché, f.o.b. ports indiens, Guntur; jusqu'à fin 1957, première qualité; à partir de mai 1961, quatrième qualité. — **Italie:** Tabac de Kentucky, deuxième qualité, troisième classe, prix à la production fixé par le Monopole des tabacs. — **Japon:** Feuilles claires, jaunes, deuxième qualité; "Cutter"; avant octobre 1960, en feuilles; prix fixé à la production par le Monopole des tabacs, non compris les primes et le coût de l'emballage. — **Philippines:** Isabella, classes I-5, prix de gros. — **Rhodésie du Sud et du Nord-Ouest:** Tabac flue-cured, prix aux enchères. — **États-Unis:** I - Feuilles pour cigarettes, sans tiges, valeur unitaire moyenne des importations en provenance de Turquie. II - Prix moyen à la production. III - Tabac flue-cured, types II-14, prix moyen aux enchères.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	10		10		10
Roots and tubers		Oilseeds and oils		Grain	
Potatoes.....	1,7/8	Copra and coconut oil.....	1,4	Barley.....	2
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	1	Cottonseed and oil.....	1,4,10	Maize.....	2
Rubber	5	Groundnuts and oil.....	1,4,10	Oats.....	2
Sugar	2,7/8	Linseed and oil.....	1,4,10	Rice.....	3,9
Tobacco	7/8	Olive oil.....	1,4,10	Rye.....	3
		Palm kernels and oil.....	1,4,10	Wheat.....	3,9
		Palm oil.....	1,4,10		
		Soybeans and oil.....	1,4,10	Livestock products	
TRADE		Sugar	2,5,7/8,11	Butter.....	1
Beverages and beverage crops		Tobacco	3,6,9,12	Cheese.....	1
Cocoa beans.....	3,6,12	Roots and tubers		Eggs.....	7/8
Coffee.....	3,6,9,12	Potatoes.....	2,5,7/8,11	Meat	
Tea.....	3,6,9,12			Bacon.....	7/8
Fibers		PRICES		Beef.....	6
Cotton.....	2,5,7/8,11	Series of international significance (tables)	1-12	Pigs.....	7/8
		Series of international significance (graphs)		Poultry.....	7/8
Fruit		Cocoa and tea, fats and oils, fish, forest products, rice, tobacco..	2,5,7/8,11	Sheep and lambs.....	7/8
Lemons and limes.....	4,10	Coffee, dairy products, fats and oils, fruit, rubber, wheat.....	1,4,7/8,10	Milk.....	1
Oranges and tangerines.....	4,10	Feed grains, fruit, oilseeds, meat, sugar, textile fibers.....	3,6,9,12	Wool.....	5,11
Grain		Beverages and beverage crops		Oilseeds and fats and oils	
Barley.....	2,5,7/8,11	Cocoa beans.....	6,12	Fats and oils.....	4,10
Maize.....	2,5,7/8,11	Coffee.....	6,12	Oilseeds.....	4,10
Oats.....	2,5,7/8,11	Tea.....	6,12	Rubber	5,11
Rice.....	2,5,7/8,11	Fibers		Tobacco	6,12
Rye.....	2,5,7/8,11	Cotton.....	5,11	Roots and tubers	
Wheat.....	2,5,7/8,11	Fibers, miscellaneous.....	5	Potatoes.....	7/8
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